The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS

MANDEL BROTHERS.

We manufacture our own Garments, and can warrant every Cloak sold. Our styles are of our own designs, and we offer them at

POPULAR PRICES

At $8.00,
Handsome Beaver CLOAKS, trimmed in satin and fringe.

At $10.00,
We offer a Cloak trimmed in Silk Velvet and Whalebone Fringe.

At $12.00,
A beautiful Cloak, Diagonal Beaver, trimmed in Satin Velvet and handsome Fringe.

At $14.00,
We offer a beautiful Fancy Beaver Cloak, elegantly trimmed in rich ornaments, velvet, &c.

At $15.00,
An All-Wool Diagonal Cloak, trimmed in Velvet Satin and Fringe.

At $18.00,
We show a Fancy Beaver Cloak, elaborately trimmed with "Beaconsfield" Cape.

At $20, $25, and $30,
We show 10 different styles and shapes, and the most beautiful garments to be had at the price.

121 & 123 State-st.

OPENING.

Do not forget the Opening at Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co.'s, the Popular Clothiers, Thursday, Oct. 24, cor. State & Madison-sts.

STEAM PIPE, Etc.

STEAM

PIPE and all PIPE FITTINGS, in Iron and Brass. COILS, RADIATORS; also, HOT AIR REGISTERS, at lowest market rates.

Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Canal and Monroe-sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

Will be received until Monday, Oct. 28, 1878, 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for furnishing fire pump, water supply, and stand pipes for the Cook County Hospital in accordance with the plan on exhibition in the Clerk's office.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Co. Clerk.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Store and Basement 38 LaSalle-st.,
In good location and well adapted for mercantile or manufacturing business.
WM. C. DOW.
8 Tribune Building.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH
BEST SET, $8.
Warranted
FINEST AND BEST FILLINGS
One-third usual rates.
DRS. McCHESNEY.
Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

BOSTON ELASTIC FABRIC CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
INDIA RUBBER GOODS

INDIA RUBBER BELTING (Patent Stretched).
CONDUCTING, HYDRANT, ENGINE, TANK, SUCTION, and STEAM HOSE.
COTTON AND LINEN HOSE (Rubber Lined).
INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING.
INDIA RUBBER VALVES, for Cold or Hot Water.
GASKETS, RINGS, &c., &c., including all kinds of Rubber Goods for Mechanical and Manufacturing uses.
Our goods are warranted in all cases.
CHAS. McBURNEY & CO., Agents,
175 Devonshire-st., Boston,
102 Chambers-st., New York.

LEADING WESTERN LAWYERS.

NORTHWEST BAR ASSOCIATION.

"An Association of Lawyers, in which membership is restricted to those of high character, and to one in each county."
JAS. GRANT, Sec., Chicago.

ARIZONA TER.—Prescott, Yavapai County. RUSH & WELLS.
COLORADO—Denver, Arapahoe County. WELLS, SMITH & MACON.
Fairplay, Park County. WILBURN CHRISTISON.
Georgetown, Clear Creek County. THOMAS MITCHELL.
Silverton, San Juan County. L. F. HOLLINGSWORTH.
DAKOTA TER.—Deadwood, Lawrence County. JOHN N. McCUTCHEON.
Yankton, Yankton County. E. G. SMITH.
ILLINOIS—Aledo, Mercer County. BASSETT & WHARTON.
Bloomington, McLean County. WELDON & McNULTA.
Canton, Fulton County. C. J. MAIN.
Carmi, White County. W. H. JOHNSON.
Charleston, Coles County. FICKLIN & FICKLIN.
Chicago, Cook County. SLEEPER & WHITON.
Fulton, Whiteside County. WM. J. McCOY.
Geneva, Kane County. J. H. MAYBORN.
Hillsborough, Montgomery County. C. W. BLISS.
Jacksonville, Morgan County. MORRISON, WHITLOCK & LIPPINCOTT.
Jerseyville, Jersey County. GEORGE W. HERDMAN.
Lincoln, Logan County. HOBLIT & STOKES.
Marshall, Clark County. T. J. GOLDEN.
Monmouth, Warren County. STEWART, PHELPS & GRIER.
Monticello, Piatt County. LODGE & HUSTON.
Morris, Grundy County. J. N. READING.
Oquawka, Henderson County. SIMPSON & DUFF.
Oregon, Ogle County. E. F. DUTCHER.
Ottawa, LaSalle County. G. S. ELDREDGE.
Paxton, Ford County. A. SAMPLE.
Pekin, Tazewell County. A. B. SAWYER.
Peoria, Peoria County. CRATTY BROS. & ULRICH.
Petersburgh, Menard County. T. W. McNEELEY.
Pittsfield, Pike County. THOS. WORTHINGTON.
Rockford, Winnebago County. C. M. BRAZEE.
Shelbyville, Shelby County. THORNTON & HAMLIN.
Springfield, Sangamon County. PATTON & LANPHIER.
Sullivan, Moultrie County. ALVIN P. GREENE.
Sycamore, DeKalb County. LOWELL & CARNES.
Tuscola, Douglas County. MACPHERSON & MACPHERSON.
Urbana, Champaign County. M. W. MATHEWS.
Vandalia, Fayette County. J. P. VAN DORSTON.
Watseka, Iroquois County. ALEX. L. WHITEHALL.
INDIANA—Albion, Noble County. THOS. M. EELLS.
Crawfordsville, Montgomery County. CHAS. M. TRAVIS.
Crown Point, Lake County. WOOD & WOOD.
Fowler, Benton County. MERRICK & TRAVIS.
Frankfort, Clinton County. CLAYBAUGH & HIGINBOTHAM.
Goshen, Elkhart County. WILSON & DAVIS.
Huntington, Huntington County. JOSEPH Z. SCOTT.
Indianapolis, Marion County. WM. WALLACE.
Kentland, Newton County. E. O'BRIEN.
South Bend, St. Joseph County. LUCIUS HUBBARD.
Remington, Jasper County. H. M. SNYDER.
Terre Haute, Vigo County. M. C. HUNTER, JR.
Valparaiso, Porter County. T. J. MERRIFIELD.
IOWA—Anamosa, Jones County. J. S. STACY.
Boone, Boone County. RITCHEY & GREEN.
Burlington, DesMoines County. HALL & BALDWIN.
Butler Centre, Butler County. GEORGE M. CRAIG.
Cedar Rapids, Linn County. GILMORE & ST. JOHN.
Cherokee, Cherokee County. EUGENE COWLES.
Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County. J. W. ROBINSON.
Cresco, Howard County. FOREMAN & MARSH.
Creston, Union County. PATTERSON & GIBSON.
Davenport, Scott County. BROWN & CAMPBELL.
Decorah, Winneshiek County. E. E. COOLEY.
Delhi, Delaware County. G. WATTSON.
Denison, Crawford County. TABOR & TABOR.
Des Moines, Polk County. BROWN & DUDLEY.
Dubuque, Dubuque County. GRAHAM & CADY.
Elkader, Clayton County. W. A. PRESTON.
Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County. CRAWFORD & SOPER.
Forest City, Winnebago County. J. E. ANDERSON.
Glenwood, Mills County. WATKINS & WILLIAMS.
Harlan, Shelby County. LAFE H. THOMPSON.
Independence, Buchanan County. H. W. HOLMAN.
Indianola, Warren County. SEEVERS & SAMSON.
Iowa City, Johnson County. REMLEY & SWISHER.
Jefferson, Greene County. RUSSELL & TOLIVER.
Keokuk, Lee County. FRANK ALLYN.
Keosauqua, Van Buren County. CHARLES BALDWIN.
Logan, Harrison County. BARNHART & CADWELL.
Maquoketa, Jackson County. FRANK AMOS.
Marshalltown, Marshall County. SEARS & LEMERT.
IOWA—Montezuma, Poweshiek County. LEWIS & CLARK.
Mount Pleasant, Henry County. H. & R. AMBLER.
Muscatine, Muscatine County. BRANNAN & JAYNE.
Nevada, Storey County. DYER & FITCHPATRICK.
New Hampton, Chickasaw County. HIRAM SHAVER.
Newton, Jasper County. SANKEY & COOK.
Northwood, Worth County. L. S. BUTLER.
Onawa City, Monona County. ROBERT LUCAS.
Osage, Mitchell County. BROWN & BISHOP.
Osceola, Clark County. M. L. TEMPLE.
Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. SEEVERS & MALCOLM.
Rock Rapids, Lyon County. F. A. KEEP.
Marengo, Iowa County. SMITH & KIRK.
Sioux City, Woodbury County. CHASE & TAYLOR.
Tipton, Cedar County. JOHN N. NEIMAN.
Toledo, Tama County. STRUBLE & KINNE.
Vinton, Benton County. GILCHRIST & HAINES.
Waterloo, Black Hawk County. GEORGE ORDWAY.
Winterset, Madison County. LEONARD & STEELE.
KANSAS—Abilene, Dickinson County. HOFFMIRE & PIERCE.
Atchison, Atchison County. EVEREST & WAGGENER.
Burlingame, Osage County. WM. THOMSON.
Council Grove, Morris County. JOHNSON & BERTRAM.
Eldorado, Butler County. LAFAYETTE KNOWLES.
Great Bend, Barton County. WM. H. DODGE.
Independence, Montgomery County. DANIEL GRASS.
Lawrence, Douglas County. SAMUEL A. RIGGS.
Leavenworth, Leavenworth County. H. GRISWOLD.
Lyons, Rice County. JOHN M. MUSCOTT.
Seneca, Nemeha County. J. P. TAYLOR.
Topeka, Shawnee County. PECK, RYAN & JOHNSON.
Wichita, Sedgwick County. J. M. BALDERSTON.
MICHIGAN—Coldwater, Branch County. CHARLES D. WRIGHT.
Detroit, Wayne County. TINDALL & TINDALL.
Grand Rapids, Kent County. TURNER & SMITH.
Houghton, Houghton County. THOS. L. CHADBOURNE.
Ishpeming, Marquette County. SWIFT & OSBORN.
Jackson, Jackson County. JOHN D. CONELY.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County. GEO. M. BUCK.
Muskegon, Muskegon County. STEPHENSON & McLAUGHLIN.
MINNESOTA—Austin, Mower County. CAMERON & CRANE.
Montevideo, Chippewa County. BAKER & MILLER.
Northfield, Rice County. PERKINS & WHIPPLE.
Owatonna, Steele County. J. M. BURLINGAME.
Preston, Fillmore County. HENRY R. WELLS.
Saint Paul, Ramsey County. J. M. GILMAN.
MISSOURI—Chillicothe, Livingston County. JOHN N. BOYD.
Kansas City, Jackson County. W. W. VAN NESS.
Plattsburg, Clinton County. THOS. E. TURNEY.
St. Louis, St. Louis County. BROADHEAD, SLAYBACK & HAEUSSLER.
MONTANA TER.—Fort Benton, Choteau County. JOHN J. DONNELLY.
Virginia City, Madison County. J. E. CALLAWAY.
NEBRASKA—Albion, Boone County. LORAN CLARK.
Beatrice, Gage County. J. A. McEWEN.
Dakota City, Dakota County. THOMAS L. GRIFFY.
Falls City, Richardson County. ISHAM REAVIS.
Geneva, Fillmore County. NORTHROP & LIKES.
Hebron, Thayer County. OLIVER H. SCOTT.
Lincoln, Lancaster County. HARWOOD & AMES.
Nebraska City, Otoe County. M. L. HAYWARD.
Omaha, Douglass County. J. M. THURSTON.
Plattsmouth, Cass County. WHEELER & STONE.
Republican City, Harlan County. P. J. DEMPSTER.
Sidney, Cheyenne County. A. M. STEVENSON.
Tecumseh, Johnson County. S. P. DAVIDSON.
Wilber, Saline County. LEDWICK & McDIVITT.
York, York County. W. T. SCOTT.
TEXAS—Dallas, Dallas County. McCOY & McCOY.
UTAH TERRITORY—Ogden City, Weber County. PERCIVAL J. BARRATT.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County. E. D. HOGE.
WISCONSIN—Alma, Buffalo County. CONRAD MOSER, JR.
Baldwin, St. Croix County. H. BORCHSENIUS.
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County. JOHN J. JENKINS.
Eau Claire, Eau Claire County. ALFRED M. GIBBONS.
Green Bay, Brown County. NORRIS & CHYNOWETH.
Janesville, Rock County. NORCROSS & DUNWIDDIE.
Madison, Dane County. LEWIS, LEWIS & HALE.
Neillsville, Clark County. R. J. MACBRIDE.
Oshkosh, Winnebago County. CHARLES W. FELKER.
Racine, Racine County. HENRY T. FULLER.
Viroqua, Vernon County. H. P. PROCTOR.
Wausau, Marathon County. JOHN A. KELLOGG.
WYOMING TERRITORY—Evanston, Uintah County. E. A. THOMAS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes,

By A. N. JOHNSON, is a book of admirable simplicity and clearness of explanation, and is indorsed by practical Singing-School Teachers as of the best. 77 Airs for practice, 40 Hymn Tunes, 16 Anthems, and 24 Glees and 4-part Songs, all intimately united with the instructions, forming a perfect and easy Method for teaching the Notes. The moderate price is in its favor. Price 60 cts., or $6 per dozen.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ,

By WM. H. CLARKE, is a new and magnificent Instruction Book for those who wish to play the Organ (Pipe or Reed) in Church, is full of fine music for practice or enjoyment, forms a taste for the best kind of Organ Music, and has the unique and special merit of preparing the learner to compose and extemporize Interludes and Voluntaries, as well as to play them. Price $3.

The Musical Record:

The Weekly Musical Paper of the country! DEXTER SMITH, Editor. All Music Teachers need it. 5 cents per copy, $2 per year. 312 pages of music per year.

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, Nov. 1, 1878, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subsistence Department United States Army delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.:

Ninety thousand pounds prime white hand-picked beans, new crop, one-half to be packed in round-hooped barrels, full head-lined, and one-half in double sacks, 100 lbs net each, inside twilled cotton sack and outside gunny, same as samples to be seen at this office.

Eight thousand pounds peas, split, new crop, in double sacks, 100 lbs net each, same as described above.

Bids will be received for the whole or for any part of the amounts stated, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at time of opening.

Bidders will state how soon they will be able to deliver the quantities they offer.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

M. P. SMALL,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., C. S.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN. Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS—BEST CARE; LOW rates. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis. Refer to WM. A. BUTTERS, 173 Randolph-st., Chicago.

GROVE HALL—MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies; attractive home, thorough instruction, moderate terms. New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.

FORSALE

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES.

The attention of Newspaper Publishers is called to the fact that having lately applied folding attachments to two of THE TRIBUNE'S perfecting presses, The Tribune Co. have no use for several Hand-Feeding Folders heretofore in use in its press-room. The machines are of Chambers Bros. & Co.'s make, and are in excellent order, each having the Kahler improvement. Two of the machines are adapted to a four-page supplement of The Tribune, making four folds, and four to a full sheet, Tribune size, making three and four folds. Can be adapted to any sized sheet. The speed of these machines is limited only by the capacity of the feed boy. They can be seen in operation and we guarantee them, with the Kahler improvement, to be superior to any machine made. Will sell them cheap, as we have use for the room they occupy. For further particulars address
TRIBUNE CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

WINES.

BOLLINGER
RENAUDIN BOLLINGER & CO.
BRAND ON CORK.
CHAMPAGNE

THE LEADING "DRY WINE" IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all principal Wine Merchants and Grocers in the United States and Canada.

FINANCIAL.

Government Bonds,
Cook County Orders,
City Scrips and Vouchers,
Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN
Bank. Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.,
In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.
Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

STOVE POLISH.



THE "NEW"
STOVE POLISH

Is something new, and with it you can polish your Stove, Range, or Grate brilliantly, without the labor of brushing, in a quarter of the time of "the old way." It will last six months. Give it a trial, and you will use no other.

We call your attention to a few things that can be accomplished by the use of the "New" Stove Polish:

It is self-shining.
It makes no dirt.
It will not WASH or BURN off.
It puts a brilliant polish on rusty iron of any kind.
It preserves your stoves, etc., FROM RUST even in a damp cellar.
It is just the thing for dealers.
It is the BEST and CHEAPEST Polish.

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS.—Dampen a sponge or cloth with the Polish, apply it EVENLY and LIGHTLY; it dries instantly. When applying, it appears brown, but as soon as dry it is jet black. For fancy work on stoves it can be much better applied with the brush furnished for five cents extra. Lard or kerosene will remove it from the hands, but a better way is to wear an old glove. When the stove gets soiled, WASH it, and the Polish will remain.

THE "NEW" STOVE POLISH CO.,
19 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PIANOS.

Competent Testimony.

Carlotta Patti.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

ALBERT WEBER, ESQ.:
I must thank you for the very excellent instrument which accompanied us through our late concert tour. Exposed to an unusually severe winter and extraordinary change of temperature, still your Piano was ever ready. The durability and extraordinary power of the Weber Piano, allied to such a lovely quality, astonishes us. In numerous concert tours with which I have been associated, I have used the pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all. CARLOTTA PATTI.

From time to time we shall publish the written opinions of some of the following artists, all of whom have indorsed the

WEBER PIANOS

in the most unreserved manner, viz: Christine Nilsson, Annie Louise Cary, Clara Louise Kellogg, Julia Rive-King, Ilma DeMurska, S. B. Mills, James M. Wehli, Teresa Carreno, Arabella Goddard, Johan Strauss, Pauline Lucca, Emma Albani, Victor Capoul, Italo Campanini, Victor Maurel, Octavia Torriani, S. Behrens, Mad. Camilla Urso, Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Sig. Mario, J. N. Pattison, Sig. Ferranti, J. R. Thomas, Miss Drasdil, Mr. Charles Santley, Alfred H. Pease, Sig. Ronconi, M. Arbuckle, William Castle, Miss Alide Topp, Sig. Brignoli, William Mason, George W. Colby, George W. Morgan, and almost every musician of note in the United States and Europe.

A complete stock, including all styles of these superb instruments in both Rosewood and French Walnut cases, will be found at our warerooms, 156 STATE-St. Purchasers should examine before buying.

The Root & Sons' Music Co.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
Wheeler & Wilson
SEWING MACHINE
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the following telegram, which appeared in the news columns of this paper:

WHEELER & WILSON AT PARIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, Oct. 21.
Wheeler & Wilson, Union Square, New York, are awarded, for their new Sewing Machines, one of the Special Grand Prizes of the Exposition—the only Grand Prize awarded for Sewing Machines—over eighty competitors.

SALESROOM, 155 STATE-ST.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY,
COAL!
MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK,
38 Market-st., cor. Randolph.
Office and Dock, 1 North Market-st.
Office and Dock, 267 Archer-av.

Clean, Fresh-Mined Coal

Delivered promptly in all parts of the city.
Offices connected by telephone.
Orders from country solicited.

UNDERWEAR.

WILSON BROS.

Offer, to close, a line of NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK UNDERWEAR, heavy weight, 60 per cent wool, at $2.00 each, all sizes, ordinarily sold from $3.00 to $4.00 each.

67 & 69 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Malaga Grapes and Lemons.
Ex. "Britannic," and "Massachusetts."
COBB, WILLS & WHEELER, 12 State-st.

FOREIGN.

Eastern Dispatches Again Assuming a War-like Tone.

Turkish Duplicity and Russian Firmness in Constant Contact.

Russia Resolved on Retaining Her Hold on Roumelia for the Present,

In the Interest of the Thousands of Christians Following Her Armies.

Obstacles in the Way of the Russo-Turkish Definitive Treaty.

Serious Cabinet Crises Now Existing in Both Austria and Italy.

British Troops Kept Out of Afghanistan by the Prevalence of Fever.

Weekly Review of the English Breadstuffs Markets.

THE EAST.

ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—Fears are expressed in diplomatic circles that the Roumelian Commission will encounter great obstacles from Russia, the Porte, and the Bulgarian inhabitants. Russia is resolved to maintain the present administration until her troops have evacuated the province. The Porte insists on assuming the financial administration, subject only to the supervision of the Commission, and the Roumelians continue the agitation in favor of annexation to Bulgaria.

WON'T WITHDRAW.

The intended withdrawal of the British fleet from the vicinity of Gallipolis has been abandoned, in consequence of the recent movements of Russians.

BESSARABIA

was surrendered to Russia on Monday.

FURLOUGHS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Berlin dispatch says the Czar has issued a ukase ordering that military furloughs shall only be granted for particularly urgent reasons, and in any case not to extend beyond February.

WAR NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Wolverhampton, admitted that he was not able to say that he was sure there would not be a renewal of the war. It was impossible to ignore the fact, he said, that difficulties were being raised against the execution of certain parts of the Treaty of Berlin. He declared he wished to impress on the Powers who signed the treaty, and above all the Sultan, the importance of not permitting this great work to be in vain.

WILL NOT BUDGE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Prince Lobanoff informed Safvet Pasha on Monday that the Russians will not retreat from their present positions at Midia, Visa, Sule-Bour-Gas, and Tchifikkoi until some arrangement is made concerning the Christian fugitives who are following the Russian army. The Turks are close to these points, and have a strong force at Tchorlu. It is not true that Russians hold Tchataldja.

Prince Lobanoff likewise reiterated the statement that the Russians will not quit Adrianople until after the signing of

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

A Vienna dispatch says the most essential points in the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey, namely, the war indemnity and time for the withdrawal of the Russian troops, are still unsettled.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* says it is considered that a demand for the immediate payment of 3,000,000 roubles is probable.

MOVING SOUTH.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople contains the following: "The bulk of the Russian forces in Bulgaria are moving southward. The Russian infantry alone in Eastern Roumelia already number 80,000 men."

Another army corps is near Constantinople. There are 15,000 men in Adrianople.

Between Oct. 14 and 19 13,200 returned Turkish prisoners were landed in the Bosphorus.

A SLIGHT DIFFICULTY

has occurred with Persia, which is pressing for the immediate surrender of the Province of Khotour.

INSURRECTION.

A Bulgarian insurrectionary movement is reported in the district of Seres, near Salonica.

The Porte has confirmed the arrangement with the Cretans, except in regard to one minor point.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states in consequence of the increase in the uncovered note issue during the war by 500,000,000 of roubles, the tariff is to be raised 15 per cent, and an income tax introduced. It exhorts the people to improve the agricultural exports so as to compete with the United States.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Vienna dispatch says: "It is expected that, at the meeting of the Reichsrath to-day, Baron Von Pretiscognado will inform the House that the resignation of the Ministry has been accepted, and he has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet."

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—Baron Von Pretiscognado explained his programme to a meeting of the Constitutional party, and declared if they did not accept it he would renounce the attempt to form a Cabinet. The programme opposes an advance on Novi-Bazar, and promises the utmost possible reduction of expenditures. It says the cost of the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be defrayed by the provinces themselves, and from the beginning of 1880 the occupation will cease as soon as order is permanently established and the whole cost recovered.

A VIOLENT RUSSIAN ARTICLE AGAINST GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Novoye Vremya* publishes a violent article against the policy of Germany in the Eastern question. "We had a right to expect," it says, "that Germany, mindful of the deep gratitude she owes to Russia, would not hamper and confuse the task of Russian diplomacy for the benefit of Lord Beaconsfield. What Russia did for Prussia in facilitating the solution of her national mission in 1870, Prussia should have done for Russia in regard to the East. But it happened otherwise; the fickle Bismarck allowed himself to be fascinated by the plausible Beaconsfield, and has wreaked his spite on Prince Gortschakoff. The German Chancellor has sacrificed his political duty, his responsibility for the future of Germany, in order to satisfy a petty feeling of personal vanity. His nature is too coarse to feel any remorse for this conduct; Germany will have to rue it for him. We expected that Prince Bismarck would supplement the diplomatic skill of Count Schouvaloff by his own talents for the benefit of Russia and the peoples for which she has shed her blood, but not that the great German statesman would from a personal feeling of irritation play the part of a common intriguer. Whatever German policy may have been before the Congress, it was opposed to Russia during the Congress. . . . We have had enough of Prussian friendship, which has been of about as much value to us as Austrian friendship during the Crimean war."

CYPRUS.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The *Messenger of Athens* says: "The English authorities at Larnaca have prohibited the entry of the *Messenger* into the Island of Cyprus. The copies we had sent to our subscribers have all been returned with the indorsement '*proibito*.' This is a very simple way of making the Cypriotes believe that they enjoy the most beneficent administration that can exist in the best of all possible worlds, the more so as the only paper published in Cyprus is subject to the strictest imaginable censorship. Every article and paragraph must receive before publication the approval of a censor appointed for the purpose by Sir Garnet Wolseley."

The *Republique Francaise* remarks on this statement: "If the English do not respect the press in Cyprus, it is but fair to acknowledge that they do not treat it so ill at home. At this moment in Ireland all the Nationalist organs at Dublin are wishing the Ameer of Cabul all possible victories, and invoking with all their might the destruction of the Empire; yet nobody takes any notice of them."

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—The Council of Ministers sits daily, and its deliberations generally last till a late hour. The British scheme of reforms is frequently the subject of discussion, but no formal answer has yet been given the British Ambassador. The *Vakyt* declares:

"There is difference of opinion concerning the principles as well as the mode of their application. The Imperial Government is really anxious to adopt a complete scheme of reform and insure its execution, but cannot admit that the scheme should be prepared in such a way that the independence of the various Ministries would be hampered by foreign supervision, and the administration of finances in the provinces intrusted to foreign hands. This is the view expressed in Council by the majority of the Ministers, and consequently it has been decided that the Sublime Porte will prepare a new scheme of such a kind as will make the English proposals admissible and satisfy both parties."

Perhaps it would be premature to declare that a formal decision has been taken to this effect, but it is quite certain that the above quotation represents fairly the views of a large and influential section of the Council.

The statement of the Turkish newspapers that the Council of Ministers last Sunday decided to reject the British scheme of reforms in Asia Minor is untrue.

AFGHANISTAN.

DELAYED BY FEVER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A telegram from Bombay states that the Government has published an announcement offering free passage home to families of officers engaged in active service. It is thought, however, that an advance into Afghanistan will be impossible for some time. The fever is steadily increasing among the troops stationed at Jamrood and encamped on the frontier.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.—Several native Princes have offered their forces for active service.

THE AMEER'S BACKER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Simla says the Viceroy's native emissary who has just returned from Cabul considers the Ameer has been with difficulty induced to take his present course by substantial offers from the Russian Envoy, who was still at Cabul when the emissary left.

RUSSIA ON THE ANGLO-AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Russian journals continue to discuss the Afghan question. The *Russki Mir* is of opinion that the defeat sustained by Lord Lytton will be severely felt by Lord Beaconsfield, and speaks of the Ameer, "a mere Asiatic Khan," having been "independent enough to box the ears of the proud Englishman and to shake the authority and prestige of the Indian Empire." The same paper also advocates support of the Ameer on the ground that every success of Russian policy in Asia would be an ostensible defeat of Great Britain. The *Novoye Vremya* says that if Shere Ali goes to war with England he requires a Russian alliance to cover his rear; but the Russian journal says "there is nothing in such an alliance to compromise our relations with England. Did not England think herself entitled to aid and assist Turkey immediately after her defeat by our troops, and is this not an exact counterpart to the Russian alliance Shere Ali reckons upon as a guarantee for the neutrality of the Khanates under our control?" The *Novoye Vremya* also foresees that the blow inflicted on England's position in Asia will enable the Liberal Opposition to renew their attacks upon the Beaconsfield Administration. The *Golos* asserts that the Ameer has not acted precipitately, but has calculated the consequences of his refusal. "The feeling [the *Golos* says] that exists among the semi-dependent Indian tribes, the probability of Persia's friendly neutrality, the relations of the Ameer to the Sultan, who fears his conversion into an Indian Maharajah, and, lastly, the assurance that in case of war he has nothing to fear from Russia, and can therefore leave the western and northern frontiers of Afghanistan undefended, will greatly increase the military chances of the Ameer in his combat with his enemy." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berlin *Post* says that the Russian Government will allow Bokhariots, Khirghiz, and Turkomans to aid and assist the Afghans in the impending war. There is no one in Russia, he goes on to say, who will not be delighted at the insatiable British lion breaking his teeth in the vain attempt to tear and worry the Afghans; but the Ameer acted independently, and it was only the malice of English scribblers which imputed to Russia the guilt of hounding him on against Great Britain. The *Nord* says that there is at present no Afghan question at St. Petersburg, and it would be gratuitous clumsiness and imprudence of English policy to create one. Russia, at peace with England, is in no way desirous of attacking or disquieting British rule in India. She has no idea of involving it in a conflict with the Ameer, which would be a very bad move, for the scheme, even if ultimately crowned with success, would not fail to be costly and hazardous. A letter from St. Petersburg, published in the *North German Gazette*, states that Russia will neither prepare for nor second any enterprise in conjunction with Afghanistan. Her policy, it is asserted, is one of peace, and even among the military party a purely defensive attitude is advocated. What Russia wants is to gain tranquillity on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin—tranquillity both at home and abroad.

WHAT THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS SAY ABOUT IT.

In Germany and Austria the course of events in India is watched with increasing interest. In Germany, we are told, it is considered almost inevitable that the British invasion of Afghanistan will finally end in an Anglo-Russian war in Central Asia. Everybody takes it for granted that Shere Ali would never have dared to affront England had he not been instigated to do so by Russian agents. In Vienna (the *Times* correspondent says) the difficulty with Afghanistan is followed with close interest day by day. All the leading newspapers, both Austrian and Hungarian, give copious extracts from the articles in the chief English journals, accompanying them frequently with their own comments, which leave no doubt that the seriousness of the conflict is thoroughly understood, as well as the complications which it may possibly lead to. It is seen that these might eventually affect the Eastern Question nearer home, and, therefore, the interests of Austria, which have, by the Bosnian occupation, become even more closely bound up with it than before. In Italy the action of the Ameer is openly attributed to Russian influence. In France the matter does not attract very much attention.

THE FAMOUS KHYBER PASS BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Khyber Pass is a mountain defile twenty-eight miles in length, in which there are few places where an army could find cover. In April, 1842, however, Gen. Pollock, with a force which comprised only one European battalion, seven native battalions, three regiments of cavalry, and fourteen guns, succeeded in forcing his way through it, with but comparatively small losses, although the enemy had assembled in great numbers to oppose him, and had fortified with redoubts the hights which commanded not only the approaches to the entrance, but also the pass itself, the mouth of which they had barricaded by a strong breastwork of stones and bushes. The manner in which Gen. Pollock achieved this difficult enterprise was so admirable that in the standard English work on minor tactics the attack is described in detail as an example of forcing a mountain defile defended at the entrance. Broadly speaking, the plan adopted for forcing the pass was first to clear the hights of the enemy and then advance against the entrance. Accordingly, the greater part of the attacking force was formed into two columns, one of which was to storm the hights on the right, the other those on the left; while the remaining troops were kept in reserve to advance against the centre of the enemy's position so soon as the attacks on his flanks should be sufficiently developed. Both right and left columns advanced simultaneously, the front of each covered by a line of skirmishers followed by supports. At first the enemy offered a determined resistance, but on both flanks the defenders were gradually forced up the hills and finally driven in at all points. As soon as the flanking columns had thus gained possession of the hights, the portion of the force kept in reserve advanced to the mouth of the pass and destroyed the barrier, which the enemy had abandoned on finding his position turned; and as the crowning parties on each side gained ground, so the central column proceeded, until, finally, driven back from hight to hight, the defender, seeing his positions in the pass thus successively outflanked, abandoned any further opposition.

ITALY.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Prime Minister Cairoli to-day informed King Humbert that the whole Cabinet had resigned. The King protested warmly against their action, and declared that, even if the Cabinet persisted in resigning, he would charge Signor Cairoli with the formation of another Cabinet. Signor Crispi publishes a letter attacking the Cabinet for humiliating Italy in the eyes of Europe. This increases Cairoli's difficulties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KAFFIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It is stated that Cetywayo, a powerful Chief of the Zulu Kaffirs, will shortly begin open hostilities against the British.

NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes to-day at Newmarket was won by Isonomy; Clementine second, La Merveille third.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Clyde shipwrights have accepted a reduction of 7 per cent in their wages.

THE COTTON COMPANIES.

The Limited Liability Cotton-Spinning Company, of Oldham and Ashton-Under-Tyne districts, make reports of the last quarter's business of thirty companies. One company pays a dividend of 4½ per cent per annum; nine reports very small margins of profit, and twenty report losses, some serious. Further reductions in wages are threatened.

THE LAST GLASGOW FAILURE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The liabilities of Couper, Scott & Co., of Glasgow, whose failure was announced yesterday, are about £20,000.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: As fine weather cannot be relied on, the farmers have given more attention to plowing and sowing than to threshing, and the deliveries of home-grown wheat have consequently been reduced during the past week. A fair quantity, however, has been marketed in provincial exchanges and in Mark Lane, but the damp air has prevented samples from being exhibited in a decent condition, and the dullness of trade was mainly attributable to this cause, as fine wheat, which is very scarce, has not shown a further decline. As the bulk of the offerings consisted of badly-conditioned lots which were really unsalable, a weaker tone apparently prevailed than the actual state of trade justifies. Business in foreign wheat was about as bad as it could be.

The corn trade is reduced to such a state of distrust and discouragement that it will probably be long before business shows signs of elasticity. The trade in feeding corn is equally unfavorable, as, with the exception of the finest samples of malting barley, all articles have receded in value. With large arrivals at ports of call, the floating cargo trade for wheat was very quiet until Friday, when, with the revival of the Continental demand, the tone improved, and prices advanced 6d to 1s per quarter from the recent lowest point.

Maize dull and rather cheaper. Barley fairly steady.

ROME.

THE NEW POPE BECOMING ILLIBERAL AND INTOLERANT.

The new regime at Rome does not seem likely to help the Clericals in either France or Germany. Pope Leo XIII. was at first supposed to be a moderate, and likely to abate the extravagant pretensions of his predecessor and come to terms with the Italian Government and modern society. He has already, in his Encyclical *Inscrutabile*, called for the restoration of the temporal power; and he has now gone further, and has given, in a letter to the Cardinal Vicar in June last, as a reason for his not leaving the Vatican, the existence in Rome of Protestant temples and schools, and the godless schools of the municipality, in the midst of which he could not, he says, "attend, respected and tranquil, to the duties of his Pontifical ministry." In explanation and enforcement of this view, the Cardinal-Vicar has issued instructions to the parish priests of Rome, in which, after calling their attention to the schools for boys and girls, and churches or "temples," set up by the Protestants in Rome, he excommunicates the architects, contractors, foremen, and artists concerned in their erection; the persons who attend worship or furnish music in them, the printers and compositors who make Protestant books or posters announcing Protestant meetings; nobody, in fact, who has anything to do with bringing such temples and schools into existence, or carrying them on, is exempted from the curse, except the bricklayers and hod-carriers. These "additional rules," it is announced, have received the Pope's express sanction after having been submitted to the College of Cardinals. Last month, too, in an address to a deputation, the Pope indicated what he would do with these pest-houses if he had his way, and what he expects the Italian Government to do for him. "It is greatly to be deplored," said he, "that in this our Rome, the centre of Catholicism, august seat of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, it is permitted heterodox sects to erect temples, open schools, and diffuse corrupting publications among the people, while to us it is not given to oppose, as we would do, an efficacious remedy against inundating impiety." As he had already used all his spiritual weapons against it, this efficacious remedy must mean the arm of flesh. It is easy to see what valuable ammunition talk of this kind furnishes to the Radicals. They have, at least, got the arm of flesh, for which his Holiness sighs, on their side, and they mean to make him feel it. But how is it that Christ and the Apostles were able to carry on their work in the presence of wicked schools, temples, sinful architects, contractors, and bill-posters, without the aid of the army and navy?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ULTRAMONTANES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The *North German Gazette* commenting upon the Ultramontane opposition to the Socialist bill, declares that, so long as the Ultramontane party in the Reichstag forms a centre around which all elements blindly hostile to the institutions of the Empire and Prussia group themselves, every attempt to terminate the Kulturkampf by a peaceable understanding must remain fruitless, notwithstanding the best of intentions on the part of the Vatican.

TRIAL OF SOCIALISTS.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The trial of thirty-eight persons arrested for the recent attempt to hold the Socialist Workingmen's Congress has commenced. The prosecution alleges that the prisoners had relations with foreign Socialists.

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The Austrian budget for 1879 estimates the deficit at 15,307,740 florins, which it is proposed to cover either by the issue of a gold rente or by an addition to the floating debt.

FREE TRADE AND GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The *Patria* of Bologna publishes a letter addressed by Mr. Bright to an Italian friend. It remarks that the general situation of Europe is deplorable. This is due to armies being so enormous and taxes so heavy. Free trade is the most direct means of arriving

at a general disarmament. The Anglo-French commercial treaty has entirely changed the feelings of the two nations; and if customs duties were abolished or reduced, Europe would have no fear of war. "Let us try and persuade public opinion," says the letter, "that the protectionist system, high tariffs, and monopolies are the chief cause of large armies and frequent wars." A paper on the recent Peace Congress, read by Mr. E. Worms before the Paris Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, expresses similar views to Mr. Bright's. Mr. Worms declared that he placed little reliance on gatherings where purely theoretical ideas and more or less chimerical schemes are discussed. It was doubtless well to diffuse by speech and pen pacific sentiments; but there should be no illusion as to the influence of this on the acts of Governments. Public opinion should chiefly be appealed to, and this less in the sense of abstract ideas and generous sentiments than by invoking material interests. Interests were the surest allies against the warlike mania. It was by commercial treaties, which cemented international interests by the practical demonstration of the solidarity of peoples, which made serious commercial crises follow political convulsions and war, that nations would gradually be led to desire peace and enforce it on their rulers. The substitution of industrial and artistic competitions for bloodthirst would be more surely and speedily attained by a liberal, economic, and commercial policy than by theoretical discussion and sermonizing.

BACKWARD STATE OF GERMAN INDUSTRY.

In a speech made by a leading industrial official, Herr von Muller, on the occasion of the opening of a new building for the meetings of the Bavarian Art and Industry Union in Munich, the speaker dwelt on the present backward state of German industrial art. The chief cause of its poorness, he said, was the absence of demand for it in the country itself. Germans looked upon home-made goods as inferior to those brought from abroad. There was a want of national pride in Germany. The remedy was protection. He was glad to see protection was no longer a word of abuse. But another cause was the reluctance of German capitalists to invest their money in industrial companies. It comes forth at once when Roumanian railways or other such questionable securities turn up, but none goes towards industrial enterprise in the country itself.

CASUALTIES.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 22.—A most distressing calamity, which is tinged with something of mystery, occurred in the adjoining town of Rosendale last night, being the sudden and thus far unexplained death of a prominent and wealthy citizen, the Hon. George D. Curtis. His dead body was found under a little bridge within a short distance of his home a few hours after he had started homeward from the Post-Office in the evening. There are the usual whisperings of murder or suicide, but, though the sad event is at present inexplicable, there is little room for belief that the death was other than natural, or occasioned by an accident. Mr. Curtis was a most worthy and valuable citizen, and the entire neighborhood mourns his untimely taking off.

HEROIC.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—At an early hour this morning the dwelling of Michael Reuter, at the foot of Price's Hill, was burned. Reuter, upon awakening, ran up stairs to rescue his little daughter, and in doing so he was obliged to pass directly through the flames. He found the child with her night-dress burning, and, grasping her in his arms, forced his way back through the flames and reached the ground safely. The child was badly burned around the face and arms. Reuter received what will probably prove fatal injuries, both arms being burned almost to the bone, the flesh scorched off his back, and his whiskers singed off. The loss on the house is about $2,000.

LOST IN THE LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 22.—A few days ago Charles L. Colvin, eldest son of R. G. Colvin, of the *Gazette* Company, and Jules Sherer, brother of Frank Sherer, of the drug firm of Croft & Sherer, left here for a week's duck-shooting at Lake Koshkonong. They boarded with S. S. Pierce, of Thibeau Point. This afternoon Mr. Colvin received a telegram from Mr. Pierce which reported that both his son and Sherer had been lost in the lake. This sad news has cast a gloom over the entire city, and the friends of both young men have gone to the scene of the accident.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Cornelius Sullivan died last night from injuries received in the Wollaston disaster, on the Old Colony Railroad, making twenty deaths in all.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Thomas Mahoney, oarsman, of Lowell, died to-day of the injuries received in the Wollaston disaster, making twenty-one deaths.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 73 at 2:30 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 285 Michigan avenue, owned by Mrs. Miner, and occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. King. Damage, $150; covered by a policy for $2,000 in the Springfield Fire & Marine; to furniture, $100; also covered by insurance in the same Company. The fire originated in the pantry on the first floor from unknown causes.

AT LOOMIS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 22.—George Lewis' shingle-mill, at Loomis, burned last night. The shingles were all saved. The establishment cost $40,000 when built, but had largely depreciated. Insurance not known.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The planing-mill at the corner of Third and John streets, owned by Smith & Williamson, burned to-night. Loss, $12,000; fully insured.

AT BAY CITY, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—A fire at Bay City this morning destroyed Lamont's planing-mill. Loss, $11,000; uninsured.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, frequent rain areas, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, falling followed by rising temperature, and in eastern portions followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy and rainy weather, colder, northwesterly winds, rising preceded in eastern portions by falling barometer.

For (this) the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, generally shifting to warmer southerly; stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by rain, warm southerly veering to colder northwest winds, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Sandusky, Cleveland and Section 5, Erie, Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, and Section 6.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.967	41	82	N. W.	8	.50	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.014	43	67	N. W.	8	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.003	46	54	N. W.	6	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.998	46	54	N. W.	6	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.997	42	66	S. W.	4	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.999	41	65	S. W.	5	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 47; minimum, 39.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.00	55	S., gentle	......	Hazy.
Alpena	29.92	40	N. W., fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.04	45	Calm	......	Clear.
Chicago	30.00	41	S. W., gentl	......	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.99	44	S., fresh	.09	Lt. rain.
Des Moines	29.85	50	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Denver	30.01	62	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.86	37	Calm	......	Foggy.
Erie	29.79	95	W., gentle	.08	Lt. rain.
Ft. Garry	29.74	28	N., fresh	.10	Lt. snow.
Ft. Gibson	30.07	47	S. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.89	42	N. E., light	......	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.93	42	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.89	51	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Marquette	29.95	36	Calm	......	Clear.
Memphis	30.13	47	N. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.00	37	W., gent.	......	Clear.
Nashville	30.03	41	N. W., gen.	......	Fair.
New Orleans	30.15	59	N. W., brisk	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.76	57	S., gentle	......	Fair.
Pioche, Nev.	30.01	53	S. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.75	57	N. E., fresh	.28	Lt. rain.
Port Huron	29.91	43	N. W., fresh	.18	Lt. rain.
St. Louis	30.07	49	W., gentle	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.80	39	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Toledo	29.93	43	W., fresh	.12	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	30.20	51	N., light	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.81	57	N. W., light	......	Cloudy.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Infected Districts Visited by a Vigorous, Frosty Norther.

Memphis Rejoices at the Deposition of the Yellow Fiend.

The City Rapidly Filling Up with Returned Refugees and Strangers.

Cotton Moving Once More, and River Business Again Springing Into Life.

The New Orleans Peabody Subsistence Association Cries, Hold! Enough.

Interior Towns Now Looking for a Speedy Deliverance.

MEMPHIS.

THE YELLOW FEVER FLOORED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22.—To-day has been decidedly cold, and the prospects for a black frost to-night are most encouraging. After two days of comparatively sultry weather, an old-fashioned storm came up last night and continued until daylight, changing the temperature in a radical manner, and infusing new hope when despondency was once more predominating. Though the day is not far distant when refugees will be able to return, to do so now would be the hight of folly, and be attended with fatal results. No man can predict otherwise, for law and precedent confirms the repeated warnings I have ventured. The disease has, however, been gotten so far under control in the city that nurses and physicians are

PREPARING TO RETURN HOME

from the melancholy scenes in which they have participated during the past three months in this fatal city. The delegation consigned hither by Savannah left for home this morning bearing with them a "godspeed" from citizens, strangers, and the army of convalescents whose recovery they have been instrumental in promoting.

In view of the early separation of the Howard Medical Corps a banquet was given last evening at the Peabody Hotel in honor of the profession, who responded so nobly at the breaking out of the epidemic, and have labored so diligently in the cause of humanity. It was a pleasant affair numerously attended, and passed off in a manner befitting the occasion. The speeches were short, pithy, to the point, and partook largely of

SENTIMENTS OF GRATITUDE

to the physicians who had come hither from the North, and to the residents of that section for the money and supplies furnished, not only to Memphis, but the South, in the great trial which has been their portion the past ninety days. A morning paper, commenting on the speeches, says that the people here "can never forget the noble self-sacrifice of the doctors who came to us from far and near, their courage in the very home of death, and their beautiful devotion and zeal in the work of succoring strangers. Theirs was

A MISSION OF MERCY,

and well have they fulfilled it. They have left a glorious record, one that we trust to see some day perpetuated in enduring brass, a conspicuous example to those who will come after us, guiding them in the path of duty."

I merely cite this as an evidence of the change of feeling that has been brought about during the summer, and can assure the North that it is as sincere as it is pronounced.

Some complaint continues to be made at the inability of planters to secure hands to save the crops, but from a careful observation of the premises I am confident that when the embargoes imposed by towns contiguous to us, also at a distance from Memphis, through fear of infection, are removed, no difficulty will be experienced in procuring hands to do the necessary work. This will be particularly the case when the Relief and Aid Committee suspend the distribution of rations, which event, from the happening of which much good is anticipated,

WILL OCCUR ON FRIDAY.

In the suburban towns near the city, as also in the towns to the north, the fever is abating both in virulence and number of cases. To the south of the city the contrary of this appears to be the case. The city is rapidly filling up with citizens, as also enterprising strangers. Cotton is beginning to come in, steamers to resume communication with points above and below here, stores are opening up, and the arteries of trade are commencing to pulsate with new life and activity. There are no prominent deaths or new cases reported, and for the first time since your correspondent reached Memphis the clouds which have hung over this city for many days seem finally to be permanently and effectually dissipating. M. H. TILDEN.

ELEVEN INTERMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22.—It commenced raining last night at 10 o'clock, and continued without cessation until 5 this morning. This morning it is clear and cold, with the thermometer at 56 deg.

From 6 o'clock last evening until noon to-day eleven orders for interments are reported by undertakers.

Among those who have died are Miss Del Roach, daughter of A. J. Roach; James Roper, a well-known Main street grocer; Miss Charlotte Thomas, F. H. Dawdy, James Dolan, engineer of the County Jail; S. B. Nicholson and Fritz Hellman.

GOING HOME.

The delegation of physicians who came from Cincinnati and Dayton, O., leave for home to-morrow.

The Howard Association is rapidly sending off all the nurses from abroad, their services being considered no longer needed.

Six nurses were sent this morning to Somerville, Tenn., one to Rossville, and one to Hernando, Miss.

DAILY REPORTS.

The Board of Health officially reported six deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night.

Thirteen physicians of the Howard Medical Corps report twenty-five new cases, twelve in the city and thirteen in the suburbs.

BUSINESS.

The Cotton Exchange was opened this morning regularly for business by Superintendent John S. Toof.

The Government relief steamer John M. Chambers, from Vicksburg, arrived to-night at 7 o'clock. All on board reported well.

Steamer Colorado passed up at 6 p. m.

Weather clear and cold, with favorable prospects of frost.

NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL INCAPACITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—At midnight it commenced blowing a norther, which has continued during the day, but apparently this change has added new terrors to the disease, and attack and death seem to follow as an inevitable sequence. There seems no doubt whatever that the yellow fever, a well-understood disease, has been complicated by malaria superinduced by filth. For this we are indebted to official incapacity which is simply criminal. To-day Dr. Choppin ordered a general closing of the city vaults, a work which should have been done in May. Total deaths since Monday noon, 44; total cases, 219.

CLEAR AND COOL.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The weather is clear, cool, and windy. Thermometer 65 deg. Deaths, forty-two; cases reported, 114. Total deaths, 3,775; total cases, 12,426.

PERFORMED HER DUTY.

Mrs. Mary Schoenberg, wife of Levi Schoenberg, Superintendent of the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home, died of yellow fever. Having charge of 114 children, she felt the weight of the great responsibility, performing her duty unceasingly, and truly caring for the healthy and nursing the sick.

SUICIDE.

A man named Moore from Illinois committed suicide to-day by taking morphine. Cause, fear of yellow-fever.

NO MORE FUNDS NEEDED.

The following note was received by the Associated Press Agent to-day:

To Generous Friends North, East, and West: The Peabody Subsistence Association of New Orleans returns to each and all sincere thanks for the noble generosity exhibited in furnishing money and provisions for our distressed. No further funds will be needed. F. DALBANDE, President.

Notice has been given that no requisitions will be issued after Saturday next.

The Ladies' Peabody Auxiliary Association will continue the distribution of supplies, clothing, etc.

ITEMS.

Dr. Martin, of the United States monitor Canonicus, leaves to-morrow for Sterges' plantation, Bayou Teche, in response to an application to the Howards for a physician.

Applications for relief to the Young Men's Christian Association, 58; Howards, 144; mostly old cases.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.

The Rev. Albert Barthe, 38 years of age, pastor of a German Lutheran Church, Sixth District, died to-day of yellow fever. His wife died of the same disease a few days ago.

THE GRAND JURY

to-day indicted Louis O'Grady and Matthew Galennie for the murder of Patsy Jones on the 24th of August, and Joseph Dickson, a negro, for the murder of John Smith (colored) on Sept. 9. Several of the accused before the Criminal Court who were out on bond have died of yellow fever during the vacation.

VICKSBURG.

REFUGEES TAKEN DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 22.—Fifteen cases among the returned refugees have been reported since last Saturday, but they still continue to arrive. If the weather continues as cold as to-day, there may be no more cases, but should it turn warm, which is apprehended, we may look for many more cases. About midnight last night a cold rain with a strong northwesterly wind set in, and continued until nearly daylight, when it cleared off, and the weather has been very cold since. The prospect now for a white frost in the morning is good.

E. B. Hall and two negroes were the deaths in the city to-day. Mrs. Davis in the country, Virginia Kidd at King's Point, and Stacy Hogatt at Mound Station, La.

Col. C. C. Florre still improving slowly. Capt. E. B. Willis took a change for the worse last night, and there is now but little hope of his recovery.

The Rev. Father J. B. Moulon, at Yazoo City, is dying to-night, and Sister Mary Lawrence is very sick. No deaths or new cases reported.

The situation at Delta remains about the same.

CAIRO.

A FEW SUSPICIOUS CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 22.—The weather was very cold to-day, with the probability of a heavy frost to-night that will kill out all fever germs in the city. A few suspicious cases on hand in the infected districts. One death, of a case not previously known, occurred last night. No danger anticipated after to-night.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 22.—*To the Illinois State Board of Health:* Old cases—Mr. Belfry, convalescent; Robert Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, and Miss Hewitt, all improving; Mrs. W. H. Stoner, very sick; Belle Thomas (colored) convalescent; Mrs. James Powers and child, better; Mary Conners, worse.

New cases—Mary Ann Sampson, suspicious; Mrs. Anna Davis, dead, been sick several days, but not reported; showed no symptoms till midnight last night; then exhibited black-vomit, and died almost immediately. Look out for a letter that will notify you when Cairoites can return in safety. H. WINTER.
Mayor and Chairman Board of Health.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 22.—Mayor Winters requests the publication of the following:

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 22.—No relief committee here recognized by me or the Board of Health. All supplies to the sick and needy are furnished from this office. HENRY WINTERS,
Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Health.

CHATTANOOGA.

DISTRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Three deaths to-day, two from yellow fever—Katie Farmer and one colored. Seventeen new cases, five white. Mayor Carlisle was taken down this evening, but it is hoped it is a light case. The recovery of City-Recorder Munger is considered hopeless. A cold rain to-day, with a northwest wind. Thermometer at 9 p. m. 50, with a heavy northeast wind. The Relief Committee has only funds enough on hand to pay the expenses of two days, and the sickness and destitution will continue at least two weeks longer, even if the fever is already killed, which is doubtful, the frost here having been light. They appeal to the country for help.

SPOTS.

MOBILE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 22.—During the twenty-four hours to noon to-day there have been twelve new cases of yellow fever and four deaths reported to the Board of Health. Cases under treatment, 39; total number to date, 135; deaths, 41.

Weather clear and cold, with indications of an early frost.

Sister Amelia Cussion, native of Peoria, Ill., and for four years a member of the Congregation of Sisters of Joseph, and the last two years a teacher in St. Patrick's Parish School in this city, died of yellow fever this morning.

PADUCAH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 22.—We had a heavy, cold rain last night, and a cold north wind has been blowing all day. We shall have ice to-night. Our quarantine is raised. The Paducah & Memphis trains and the packets are running regularly. No news from any point to-day. Even Cairo has dried up.

Business is getting lively here again, and everybody looks cheerful.

JACKSON, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 22.—It will take better evidence than has yet been adduced to convince our people that the three or four cases of sickness are yellow fever. One thing is certain, the same kind of sickness has prevailed to a greater extent in the country than in the city for the past two months. The death rate in the city since August has been less than for the corresponding time last year. No sickness has been reported for five or six days.

ERIN, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIN, Tenn., Oct. 22.—No new cases of yellow fever for seven days. The weather is turning cold, and the sick are doing well. Our population is 500. About half that number remained here during the sickness. Of the many cases reported only, fifteen were well-defined yellow fever, and six doubtful, making in all twenty-one cases to date. Two of these occurred at Arlington, one mile distant, and two among the refugees. Total deaths to date, nine: among them some of our best citizens, and two Knights of Honor.

MASON, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MASON, Tenn., Oct. 22.—No new cases to-day. Mrs. D. Conner is improving. Think she will pull through. Several others in a critical condition. Had rain last night. Very warm to-day, but cooler to-night. Mike Cohen returned to-day, hale and hearty.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—The end is near. A gale last night with heavy rain, and a cutting norther all day, inspire us with hope. Only three new cases to-day,—Mr. Ball, artist, and two colored women. No deaths in forty hours. Doc Sherman is in a critical condition. Henry Wood is better. Dr. W. G. Ware is doing well.

MILAN, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILAN, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Another has gone to pay the death penalty. A little son of the late W. B. Guion was taken from us to-day. This leaves three of this family down with the fever,—Mrs. Guion and two children. May God spare them.

Mr. G. W. Gammons will be up in a few days. Mr. J. W. Fugna is resting very well this afternoon. No apprehension is felt as to a spread of the disease. A heavy rain fell last night, and the weather is very cold now.

WATER VALLEY, MISS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Oct. 22.—The outlook is now encouraging. The weather is getting cold. Only one death and no new cases in the past twenty-four hours.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Oct. 22.—One new case to-day. Prospect of black frost to-night. Hope the fever will soon be over, for our money, meat, sugar, coffee, and stimulants are nearly out. J. M. MORRIS,
Chief and Treasurer of Relief Committee.

JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 22.—New cases twenty-eight; deaths three. Rain last night, followed by cold winds to-day.

TANGIPAHOA.

TANGIPAHOA, Oct. 22.—New cases two; deaths one.

BAY ST. LOUIS.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Seven new cases; no deaths.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Oct. 22.—Two new cases; one death.

M'COMB CITY.

MCCOMB CITY, Oct. 22.—Two new cases; one death.

BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 22.—New cases, 28; no deaths. Weather turning cold.

WEST BATON ROUGE, Oct. 22.—Thirteen new cases; three deaths the past two days.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—The State Fair has been postponed to Nov. 18 on account of the yellow fever. Clear and cool; thermometer 56.

OSYKA.

OSYKA, Oct. 22.—Three new cases; one death; three very low.

HANDSBORO.

HANDSBORO, Oct. 22.—New cases daily.

TUSCUMBIA.

Five new cases and one death are reported as having occurred yesterday at Tuscumbia, Ala.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 22.—Two new cases; five deaths. Heavy rain last night; clear and cold to-day.

DONALDSONVILLE.

DONALDSONVILLE, Oct. 22.—Twenty-three new cases; four deaths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFUGEES PREPARING TO LEAVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Refugees from the fever-stricken cities met this morning and appointed H. F. Elliott, G. D. Crockett, W. B. Galbraith, S. Dreyfus, and Enoch Ensley a committee to consult the railroad authorities about securing reduced rates fare home. A committee appointed to ascertain the number of refugees unable to pay their fare opened books, and in less than one hour forty names were on the list. One of the names was that of a gentleman who owns $40,000 worth of property in Memphis. The Committee closed the books in despair. A resolution thanking the authorities and citizens for the hospitalities so kindly extended was adopted.

Mrs. Carter died at Martin.

SERENADED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Dr. Luke P. Blackburn was publicly serenaded and welcomed at the Galt House to-night in recognition of his heroic conduct in attending the yellow-fever sick of the South. Dr. J. H. Leslie, his assistant, was present, but Dr. Daniel Gober, who was also at Hickman, had not recovered sufficiently to attend the reception.

CHICAGO.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

met in the Secretary's office in the Chamber of Commerce. Murry Nelson was in the chair, and there were present in addition W. T. Baker, W. A. Fuller, and the Rev. S. S. Harris. The Committee, after some discussion of the subject, decided to appropriate $2,000 to New Orleans and $1,000 to Vicksburg. In addition to this $100 was appropriated to pay for some provisions bought some time ago and sent to Brownsville. The Committee has decided to disband the last of this month, and a full and complete financial exhibit of receipts and expenditures will be presented Nov. 1. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

HORACE H. HUNT,

whose death by yellow fever in New Orleans was reported in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, was a native of Portage, N. Y., and son of Horace Hunt, of Jackson, Mich., and nephew of the late Gov. Washington Hunt, of New York. Mr. Hunt was employed for several years by the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, and was the receiver of the night dispatches for the press. During his residence here he made many acquaintances, who will remember him for his gentlemanly deportment, his generous and amiable disposition, and his active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his friends. Mr. H. was a communicant in the Episcopal Church, having been confirmed by the late Bishop Whitehouse. He was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child in New Orleans.

CANADA.

Cigar-Makers' Strike—Orange Incorporation—City Charter of Quebec—Railroad-Entrance into Montreal—Preparations for the Reception of Lorne and Louise.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—The cigar-makers, on a strike here, held a meeting and passed resolutions, unanimously, to stand out unless their terms were agreed to. They demand an increase of $1.50 per thousand. The greatest determination was displayed; and, as the masters promise to be equally obstinate, a stubborn and protracted struggle is anticipated. A special meeting of the Trades-Assembly was also held, and resolutions passed to sustain the cigar-makers in their stand, and to give them all possible moral and material aid. The cigar-makers purpose starting a co-operative establishment. They ridicule the statement of the employers that they have sufficient stock on hand to last three months; on the contrary, they assert, stocks are short.

Edward O'Meagher Condon, the Fenian, who was recently liberated by the British authorities, is in the city, on a visit to his wife, who has resided here for some time past.

Notice has been given of the intention of the Orangemen to apply, at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, for the special act of incorporation which they have made so many unsuccessful efforts to obtain. Thus the old question is to be revived in the Legislature, and afterwards made to do duty in the elections. The recent troubles at Montreal between the followers of the Orange and Green, and the evident determination of the Catholic authorities of the Province of Quebec to suppress Orange parades by fair means or foul, have created a sympathy for Orangeism among Protestants that would not otherwise have existed. The present Ontario Government refused to grant the act of incorporation last session, and will hardly take the back track now and pass the act. The question will cause the Government no end of trouble when they appeal to the country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—It is the intention of the Mayor, in accordance with a resolution of the City Council, to call a public meeting of rate-payers this week to select a citizen from each ward of the city to represent it upon a Special Committee, which Committee will be asked to co-operate with a Special Committee of the City Council in proposing the necessary amendments which the Legislature is to be asked to make to the City Charter, and to rearrange, if possible, the basis of municipal taxation in such a manner as to assure the increased revenue to the corporation necessitated by the increase in the city debt.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—The Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Company recently applied to the Grand Trunk Company for their terms to allow the cars belonging to the former, with their passengers, to run through direct to this city over the latter's lines from St. Lambert. The reply was considered nothing better than a refusal, as $10 each way for the privilege of passing through Victoria Bridge was demanded, and $5 each way for a baggage-car. It is now the intention of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Company to have their cars brought over to the city on ferry-boats, until a new bridge is built, which would destroy the monopoly of the Grand Trunk Railway of access to Montreal from the south.

The Inland-Revenue officers discovered an ingenious plan of concealing liquor on the premises of an illicit distiller named Hypolite Roza, who was brought before the Recorder and fined.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Senator Wilmot, of New Brunswick, will be President of the Senate and member of the Government, without portfolio.

BARRIE, Ont., Oct. 22.—Two trains on the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway collided near here to-day. Both engines and several cars were wrecked. Three employes were seriously injured. Loss, $35,000.

FINANCIAL.

Failure of the Leading Dry-Goods House in St. Louis.

Absolute and Useless Reticence in That City of Everybody Interested.

The Creditors in New York, However, Talk for About $525,000.

Aggregate Liabilities of the Firm Thought to Be from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

ST. LOUIS.

DODD, BROWN & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—At an early hour this morning rumors were circulated that Dodd, Brown & Co., the largest wholesale drygoods firm in St. Louis, had failed, and when 'change opened at 11 a. m. there was a marked excitement among the merchants and business-men. The sensation was intensified by the fact that no definite information could be obtained concerning the reported suspension, and the standing of the firm had been so high for so long a time that many refused to believe that there was any truth in the rumor, although it was known that correspondents of mercantile agencies had received the usual notification. For the purpose of getting accurate information, your correspondent called on the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. The manager, after some hesitation, stated that their firm was notified of the failure at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and this morning the various correspondents had been notified of the event. He could not say for what amount the house had failed, but the business had been enormous, and the sum involved was doubtless quite large. Dodd, Brown & Co., he said, had long been recognized as the most enterprising house in their line in St. Louis. They were liberal merchants, had built a vast trade for themselves, had benefited all classes of trade in St. Louis, and had perhaps done more than any other firm to prevent the diversion of Southwestern trade to Chicago. He had called on Mr. Dodd yesterday, but did not find him prepared to make any statement. He had heard it rumored among the merchants that a proposition was afloat by which the business men were to help the firm and assist it in tiding over their difficulties. Inquiry next made at the business house of Dodd, Brown & Co., North Fifth street, this morning, failed to elicit any information concerning the failure, the cause, or the amount. Mr. Dodd, who is the St. Louis partner, Mr. Brown being the New York representative, said that he in fact was as much surprised as the rest of the community, and knew nothing of the failure. Mr. Brown is now en route from New York to St. Louis, and will arrive to-morrow. Until Mr. Brown arrived, and he had conferred with him, he would be unable to give any information. Their salesrooms were crowded all day with buyers, and business progressed as usual. A call was made at the Bank of Commerce, where the firm keeps its St. Louis account, and of which bank Mr. Dodd is a Director. The bank officers declined to state anything beyond the fact that the accounts of the firm were kept with them, and that the suspension would not affect them. Cashier Burnham stated that, in the ordinary course of business events, the debts of the concern would be principally in the East, and, whatever losses there might be, St. Louis could not suffer. As to the particular embarrassment which had befallen the firm, nothing of an accurate and detailed nature could be learned. One banker, who was in a position to know, stated that the drafts of the firm which reached here yesterday, and which amounted to $55,000, were not paid, and immediately went to protest. The drafts were drawn by New York parties, but what particular firms cannot be ascertained. It is learned beyond doubt, however, that the embarrassment of Dodd, Brown & Co. has been brought about by the inability of the firm to collect outstanding and overdue bills in the Southwest, where it has done, and is doing, an immense business. Last spring the firm were $40,000 short on their Southwestern collections, and this has been followed by a series of similar failures to realize on time accounts. Very great sympathy was expressed throughout the day for the imperiled firm, and the impression seemed to prevail that it would pull through its present dilemma. Cashier Thomson, of the Boatman's Savings Bank, said the failure would be a great blow to St. Louis, inasmuch as it would cause financial distrust of her abroad. The house, he said, had failed for a very large amount, but declined to give such information as he had become possessed of. Dodd, Brown & Co. commenced business in 1865, and the firm was composed of Samuel N. Dodd and James C. Brown. Mr. Dodd was formerly of Baldwin & Dodd, who had been in business on Main street over fifteen years. Brown was of the firm of Brown & Co., dealers in fancy goods in this city for about the same length of time. The active capital at the start was about $250,000, of which $100,000 was contributed as a special capital by Fiske, Knight & Co. The special capital was withdrawn after the death of Mr. Fiske, in 1873. When they formed the partnership it was the evident intention, subsequently carried out, of doing the leading dry-goods business here. They pushed their trade, and attracted new customers to St. Louis by giving more liberal terms, both in prices and time, than was customary among the older houses. They have continued up to this time to do a very large business, and have increased their net capital to over $500,000. During the year 1877 their sales amounted to over $4,000,000. This year the sales would probably have largely exceeded that amount, and have approached close to $6,000,000.

HERE IS SOMETHING WHICH IS NOT SO INDEFINITE.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The suspension of Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, caused much excitement in the dry-goods trade in this city. The greater portion of the liabilities are in New York.

The following is a partial list of the creditors in this city and the amount due them by the suspended firm:

H. B. Claflin & Co.	$100,000
Whitney & Collins	7,500
W. L. Strong & Co.	25,000
Joy, Langdon & Co.	18,000
George C. Richardson	8,800
Denny, Poor & Co.	12,000
Coffin, Altemus & Co.	25,000
Lewis, Brothers & Co.	30,000
Hunt, Catlin & Co.	4,000
Lawrence & Co.	10,000
Deering, Milliken & Co.	16,000
Woodward & Co.	12,000
C. Bartholow & Co.	25,000
John Slade & Co.	2,000
Bacon, Baldwin & Co.	2,000
Perry, Wendell & Co.	1,000
Pomeroy & Plummer	1,000
Richard Iselin & Co.	15,000
F. Butterfield & Co.	8,000
Keyser, Townsend & Co.	4,000
E. R. Madge & Co.	17,000
Faulkner, Page & Co.	1,000
E. M. & W. H. Sailer	3,500
Aufmordt & Co.	5,000
Knower, Haines & Thomas	32,000
Low, Harriman & Co.	5,000
Brooks, Miller & Co.	5,000
Kibbe, Chaffee & Shreve	2,000
Wright, Bliss & Fabian	7,000
Van Valkenburgh, Leavitt & Co.	30,000
Parker, Wilder & Co.	22,000
H. J. Libby & Co.	9,000
Whitman & Phelps	6,500
Whittemore, Peet & Post	15,500
Brown, Jones & Co.	10,000
W. C. Langley & Co.	2,500
Woodward & Baldwin	15,000
Total	$514,300

Many of the above amounts are said to be below the actual figures.

$1,500,000.

The *Bulletin* says the liabilities, it is thought, will reach nearly $1,500,000, but no exact information on the point can yet be obtained. The greater part of the indebtedness is due to New York and mills represented here. At the office of the firm, No. 71 Thomas street, the reporter was informed that Mr. Brown had left the city the night before for St. Louis in order to make up the books and prepare a complete statement of the condition of affairs. Until that is finished no definite information could be had regarding liabilities or assets. At a rough estimate, however, the representative thought the liabilities would amount to from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000, probably not exceeding the latter, and the great bulk of the indebtedness was due in New York. When a full statement was completed, he said, Mr. Brown would again return to this city and place their affairs before a full meeting of creditors for their action.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The failure of Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, though not wholly unexpected by well-informed business men here, created considerable consternation when announced to-day. Dealers here agree substantially in placing the aggregate liabilities at about $1,500,000. T. L. Rushmore, agent of the house here, denies the rumor that Mr. Brown had lost heavily in stock operations. The heaviest creditors intimate that every reasonable consideration will be extended to the bankrupts, and that they will be allowed to continue if an examination shows them worthy of forbearance. Of the liabilities, about two-thirds fall upon commission houses here. H. B. Claflin & Co. are the largest creditors, they stating that their debt is about $100,000. The balance of the New York liabilities is distributed among some forty well-known houses, the average indebtedness being about $12,000. Mr. Rushmore says the amount in no case save that of Claflin & Co. exceeds $25,000.

CLAFLIN & CO.

are amply able to bear the loss, and it is not deemed probable that any suspensions will occur here, as the firms involved are nearly all heavy, and the credit is a mere bagatelle in their monthly transactions. Dodd, Brown & Co.'s account was somewhat overdrawn at the Metropolitan National, but the bank is fully secured. Their paper is out to a considerable amount among New York bankers. The firm, during the fourteen years of its existence, is said to have

SHIPPED $40,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS

from this city. As to the rating of the commercial agencies, the data for an intelligent rating could not be obtained recently, and the agencies had to proceed on such general information as could be gathered. Walter S. Carter has started for St. Louis to represent New York creditors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—There was quite a panicky feeling experienced to-day in Bank of Montreal stock, which depreciated 3½ per cent since yesterday. A decline of 18¾ per cent has taken place in this stock within a week. It is not thought the bank will lose much by Gunn & Co.'s embarrassments. Telegrams have been received from England by brokers here instructing them to sell stocks, and quite a number of shares of the Bank of Montreal are being put on the market in consequence. The troubles in Britain—more particularly the extraordinary and unexpected demand upon the shareholders of the Glasgow Bank—necessitate such action. There is always the speculative cause. The long interest, created after the late decline, finding their margins running out, endeavor to sell to save what they can. It is evident the panicky feeling in the Bank of Montreal stock, which can be traced to direct causes, has about spent itself. The rest of the bank stocks have not been similarly affected.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.—In view of the heavy tax imposed on bank capital in this city, the Merchants' National Bank, at a meeting of the stockholders this morning, reduced the capital from $1,200,000 to $800,000.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman on Resumption—Important Railroad Conference—The Mexican Border Question—District Improvements—Land-Office Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The following question was put to Secretary Sherman to-day on the resumption of specie payments: What proportion of gold and silver will be paid by the Government on current obligations? The Secretary declined to answer, saying that it is a mere matter of detail, which would be attended to at the proper time. He added that the Government would be fully prepared to resume specie payment in January in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public.

A convention of railroad officials and Railroad Commissioners of various States is to convene at Columbus, O., Nov. 12. The object of the Convention is to act upon the suggestion of Theophilus French, Auditor of the New Government Railroad Bureau here, that a uniform system of reports be adopted throughout the country under the new law. Forty-one railroads are required to report to Auditor French. He will require these reports to be made uniform, and has already drafted questions and a general form of report, which he will present at this general Convention of much importance to the railroads of the country. Some of the trunk railroads now run through five different States, and are required to prepare as many different kinds of reports to the State authorities.

The authorities here and officers along the Mexican border are watching with interest for the result of the movement of the Mexican regular forces towards the Rio Grande. The officer in command declares that he comes to the border solely to repress Indian and other raids into American territory. Our authorities are apprehensive that the quartering of these regular troops among the rather lawless population of the territory adjoining the border may lead to revolution and a rising that will drive out these troops and cause such general disorder on both sides of the line as to compel our forces to interfere. It is a significant fact that the best Republicans of Texas do not desire war with Mexico.

The new District Commissioners, chiefly through the efforts of the Engineer of the Commissioners, Col. Twining, have accomplished results in constructing pavements of interest to all the cities in the country. Col. Twining succeeded at the start in preventing combinations among bidders. He is now laying the best asphalt pavement yet constructed in the country, even better than that laid on Pennsylvania avenue by the Commissioners appointed by Congress. The latter cost $3.78 per yard. That now being laid on the hydraulic base six inches thick is two and a half inches in thickness after rolling, and costs $1.97¾. Bids just opened for additional work have reduced this price for the future to $1.75. The compressed blocks of asphalt are now to be laid for the first time to a limited extent as an experiment, the price bid being $2.37½. The Commission has secured a similar break in prices for granite pavement. It is now being laid on a bed of six inches of hydraulic concrete at $2.61, including in this twenty-eight cents' worth of coal tar in the upper joints of each square yard. The new bids reduced even this price, and for all additional work it is to be furnished laid on a bed of five inches of rolled gravel and with coal tar in the surface seams at prices ranging from $2.09 to $2.15 per yard.

Representatives Clarke and Sappe of Iowa, called on the President to-day. Judge Tree has taken a house here on Lafayette Square, where he locates his family for the winter, and will soon go to Chicago.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Surgeon J. Winthrop Taylor has been appointed Surgeon-General of the Navy, in place of Surgeon Grier, retired.

The Commissioner of the General Land-Office has transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior reduced estimates of the amount needed by him during the next fiscal year. They aggregate about $1,335,000, including $5,000 to prevent depredations on timber-lands, $200,000 for surveying public lands, etc., and for salaries and expenses of Surveyor-General's offices, and $470,000 for salaries of Registers and Receivers, and other expenses of local land offices throughout the country. The estimate for salaries of employes of the General Land Office is $307,140, an excess of $86,780 over the amount appropriated for the current year. In explanation of this increase Commissioner Williamson states that the present clerical force is not half large enough, nor is there half the necessary room in which to transact the business of the Bureau in a satisfactory manner.

GOLD PURCHASES.

Information has been received at the Mint Bureau that the recent order for the purchase of gold bullion at Charlotte, N. C., and Denver, Col., is a complete success.

WILL GO TO CUMBERLAND.

President Hayes, accompanied by Secretary Sherman, will leave Washington to-morrow night to visit the Cumberland, Md., Fair on Thursday, returning that day.

The Cabinet was in session to-day. The heads of the several Departments presented estimates for the next fiscal year, which were reduced to the lowest figures possible, in view of the falling off in the revenues. The aggregate amount required will not vary materially from the appropriations made for the present fiscal year, with the exception of the deficiency in the Post-Office Department and the increased expenditures in the Indian Office.

The President has appointed Charles H. Talmadge Postmaster at West Union, Ia.

The President has pardoned Jacob Carver, late the Postmaster at Warsaw, Ky., who is convicted of opening letters.

CRIME.

PITTSBURG NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—A most brutal murder occurred in Allegheny City between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, but which did not become known until this morning. At the time named Charles Bungey, a young man about 22 years of age, son of a wealthy and respected citizen, and a lawyer named McIntosh, went into the saloon of Samuel E. McMinn, 206 Federal street. Bungey and Horgan, the barkeeper, soon got into a dispute about some trifling matter, which terminated in a fight, during which Bungey seized an iron poker and dealt Horgan a blow on the head. Horgan then went up to the third story of the saloon and went to bed. At 6 this morning McMinn opened up the house and went up-stairs to rouse Horgan. He found him sleeping heavily, and concluded not to awaken him. As he did not waken himself, he went up again towards 8 o'clock and found that Horgan was unconscious. He continued in that state until he died, at about 9 o'clock. He was a married man, lived on Troy Hill, and was a plumber by occupation. Bungey, the murderer, was at one time a clerk in a railway office here, but of late has done little but drink whisky. He is now in jail. The tragical occurrence caused great excitement in the neighborhood, which is one of the most respectable in the city. Bungey's father is the largest property-holder in the ward in which the saloon is situated.

John A. Oatman, a mine boss, was murdered by Mollie Maguires at a place called Mucklerat, Wilkinsburg, in this county, in 1874. Several Mollies who were suspected of the crime were arrested last spring, and their trial is now in progress. Charles Gordon, a miner, testified to-day. After describing a meeting of Mollies in the woods, he continues: "I saw the meeting, and sat down on a log near by to see what was going on. I heard James Garrity calling the roll of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. I heard them say that the meeting was on account of some miners going up the river, and they wanted to know whose turn it was to stand over the mouth of the pit to put Oatman off his feet. Robert Donegan, Garrity Gouldrick, Paddy McCree, Michael Dowling, Gardner McAllister, Billy Butler, and James Kennedy were there. They discovered me, and were going to kill me. They tied me to a tree, and asked if I heard the proceedings. I said I hadn't. Then they swore to kill me when I told them what I had heard. They were then going to kill me. Bill Butler said there was no use in that; that I could be sworn in and made to stand my turn at the pit, and then I would be accessory to the fact of the killing. I said I wouldn't do that, and when they talked together Butler said they had come to the conclusion to kill me. Afterward, however, they made me swear that I would not tell anything I had heard, and they let me go. I saw a second meeting of these people afterward. It was in the summer following the death of Oatman. It was in the mine. I went in to see about my tools in the morning, and heard the noise of some of them coming, and I hid till they passed. They went to a saloon and I took my shoes off and followed to see what was done. I heard them say they intended to put Alexander, Gordon, Gill, and Shafer off their feet. I heard Kennedy say that he thanked God he had furnished the lead to put Oatman off his feet, and that there was plenty more for others." This testimony was corroborated by several other witnesses, and produced a deep sensation in the Court-Room.

ILLICIT STILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 22.—Another important seizure of illicit stills has been made by the revenue officers from this city,—this time at Versailles. Gen. Tillson, Revenue Collector at Quincy, has for some time been in possession of information that illicit stills were being worked in Brown County, and set about to ferret out the matter as speedily and completely as possible. The evidence of the existence of the stills was conclusive, and the names and location of the men were known to the officials, but it was deemed prudent to capture the parties in the act of making the liquors, if such a thing were possible. Accordingly, Gen. Tillson procured a warrant for the arrest of the distillers, which was placed in the hands of a Deputy United States Marshal at Springfield. Meantime a close watch of the still was kept, a guard being placed over it every night to report the movements of the men and extent of their operations. It was learned, a few days ago that they had on hand sufficient material to make three runs. They commenced and made one run on Friday night, which was at once reported to Gen. Tillson, and followed with another run on Saturday night. Yesterday morning Deputy-Collector McQuarry was sent to Versailles to capture the parties and break-up the scheme. At Versailles Mr. McQuarry met a Deputy Marshal from Springfield with full authority to make the necessary arrests, and at 1 o'clock this morning they pounced upon the distillers at work, arresting John Stephens and Clinton DeWitt, the only ones known to be concerned in the moonshine business there. Deputy McQuarry also seized two stills and three barrels of brandy, which will be brought to Quincy, the prisoners having been taken to Springfield for trial in the United States Court.

A STRANGE DEVELOPMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The quiet town of New Utrecht, south of Brooklyn, is agitated over a reported case of love, murder, and suicide. The leading parties in the case were William B. Cooper, his wife, and a Mrs. Mary Smith, of Brooklyn. Mr. Cooper, a nephew of the author, Fenimore Cooper, was connected with the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and highly esteemed. His wife died July 19, under sudden and suspicious circumstances. Two days before she went to the Atlantic Beer Garden, Coney Island, with Mrs. Smith, who was intimate in the Cooper family, and two other lady acquaintances. After a second glass of beer Mrs. Cooper was seized with retching and severe pains in the stomach. She was scarcely able to reach home, and died after two days of intense suffering. No investigation was made, an internal rupture being assigned as the cause of her death. Before her death she said to her son: "Something must have been in that beer." After her death Mr. Cooper began to act strangely. He attempted several times to kill himself, and succeeded Thursday last by taking morphine. In his pocket was discovered a paper confessing criminal infatuation for a woman, and charging that his wife was poisoned by Mrs. Mary Smith, with two other women as accessories. Letters were also found apparently establishing criminal intimacy between Cooper and one of the women named. Mr. Cooper's funeral occurred yesterday. Arrests have not yet been made, but warrants are out for the women accused.

BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 22.—The West Division of this city was raided by burglars last night. The bungling manner in which the jobs were done indicates the work of apprentices. At George E. Sulpheson's, on Lake street, considerable booty was secured. At Mrs. Dr. Hawley's they gained entrance, but were frightened away, while determined but unsuccessful attempts were made at the residences of David Knights, Mr. Nelson, and Prof. Hastings, on Walnut street, and at Mr. Frasier's, on Galena street.

STAGE ROBBERY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 22.—The Galveston *News* special from Fort Worth says: "The stage leaving here this morning for Weatherford was stopped fifteen miles east of the latter place by two masked men. The mail pouches were cut open and the contents rifled. One male and two female passengers were stripped of their valuables. The amount obtained by the highwaymen is unknown."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Steamships Oder, Alsatia, and De Ruyter, from New York; Austrian and Corinthian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Arrived, Illerian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived, Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

SOME ONE TO LOVE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The *Globe-Democrat* will announce to-morrow that Samuel J. Tilden is engaged to be married to a St. Louis belle, and that the wedding will take place within three months.

POLITIC

Effect of the Octo
Encouraging to
ans Everyw

Democratic Canar
Know-Nothingis
Orleans

The Alleged Organizati
istence—Desperat
Determined

WASHINGTON

PENNSYLVAN

Special Dispatch to T

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oc
ocratic Campaign Committe
news from Pennsylvania.
information is that the D
that State have abandoned
their State ticket, and that
tempting to concentrate on
and Legislative tickets, hopi
one Congressman, and pos
jority in the Legislature i
Democratic successor to D
accomplish this they have
for a coalition with the Gre
latter is understood to have
sition, on the ground that
confident that the Nationa
balance of power in the L
thus dictate the election
Senator without an entanglin

THE GREENBAC

Information received he
both from Pennsylvania and
the effect that the October e
exercise a most depressing e
back organization, and tha
victory in Ohio has brought
licans who were hesitating
Nationals. The assurances
Sherman of his ability to
also had a happy effect. Th
idly spreading that the fin
be the leading Republican is
party is already by the verd
States in position on that
money party. The indisputal

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES IN

are also having great effect in
in consolidating the Republi
conservative Republican circ
the movement, acknowledged
leadership of Wade Hampt
severe and significant. In
feeling is well indicated by
of the most conservative jo
that whether these transact
crats rapidly down there or
question that the knowledge
ing Republicans very fast
There is entire confidence he
licans will make gains on Co
States, and have a majority

THE REASO

Probate-Judge Lee, of Sou
the Democrats now so sever
only two years since receiv
votes of the Democracy, an
very eulogistic terms by th
and Courier as the only hone
man in South Carolina. The
that time he was leading a bo
a colored Republican Cong
make a contest before th
Rainey's seat.

HAVEMEYER'S C

The card of Mr. Havemey
credence here among Democr
posted during the Electoral
one yet printed, Tilden's
fact, it is the only one in wh
who are known to have had c
the general management o
Tilden's residence place fu
first appearance of the Sout
which disclosed Havemeyer
planation was given privatel
had really been used in the m
dispatches for Pelton
sending them to the
sengers. The same partie
this also said that Havemeye
suspect their character, and
select them for forwarding
fact that they came in cipher
fact that there are a number
who were very active in pro
of the Potter resolutions wh
out hesitation, that develop
Tilden entirely from the field

LOUISIA

A DEMOCRATIC YARN AB
KNOW-NOTHING ORG

Special to Cincinnati C

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—T
exposed a secret organizati
National party of this State,
the spirit which characte
Nothings in '56. Its osten
North Cullom and H. C. Ca
tional candidates from the
Districts. It is guided by
Collector of Customs; Tho
formerly of the Returning
Wells, of the Returning
Dibble; A. J. Dumont, Pr
publican State Central Com
P. F. Herwig, ex-Deputy Coll
J. R. G. Pitkin, ex-United St
J. Kenner, of the Returning
Appraiser of Customs; J. H
gressman; W. L. Evans, ex-
Belden, ex-United States
Richard Devonshire, ex-Cle
States Court; Alfred Bou
Sheriff; Senator C. F. Stamps
husband of *the* Jenks, and A
brother; George B. Loud, D
Internal Revenue; J. Q. A. F
editor of the *Republican*; L.
gressman; R. O. Herbert, c
gress against Acklen; Dr. J
tional candidate for Treasure
Republicans in twenty-fou
State.

It was organized in 1877, w
had tokens to distinguish me
sworn not to deal with any
one. Merchants were compe
alty for the privilege of exi
their stores, on their bills, et
all the National party, some
party, the entire so-called N
ty, a number of Democrats,
groes in this city alone. A n
and professional men of pro
merly were Democrats, are e
The oath taken is briefly
native of the United States,
none but members of the As
cal purposes, to give wor
only to such in the event of
pointed to office; to keep al
strictly secret under pena
member who shall use the A
other purpose shall be e
offenses are to be dealt with
direct.

A secret committee of fi
inflict such punishment upo
may direct.

The Association has alread
tire ticket, with Castellanos
gressional candidates, in plac
son; R. S. Howard, a mercha
others for subordinate positi
The above is a summary o
Among the financial support
tom-House officials. The o
organization is to carry the
ards, and for this purpose th
minor organizations, styled
bound by the strictest pena
ding of their chiefs, withou
the most desperate work t
black ball in balloting. It
rorize the naturalized citize
the election, and on electio
must remain at the polls.

It was determined last we
election went against them,
the boxes. In discussing th
been suggested that the mili
out, it was freely asserted
Committee that the milit
hands full in the country by
Their plans have been com
zens secretly for weeks past,
been taken to protect the p
been made by them to seize
arsenals on election-day.
were an organization in 185
disguise themselves as Indi
the naturalized citizens jus
day, and kill such as were in
Their names at present are
authorities, and should an
to repeat former outrages th
city will be freely ornamente
The news of the exposure
citement among the few in
facts.

To-morrow's *Democrat* wil
proceedings of the organizat
tution, etc. They have bee

fiscal year, which were reduced to figures possible, in view of the falling revenues. The aggregate amount re- not vary materially from the appro- ... de for the present fiscal year, with ... n of the deficiency in the Post-Office and the increased expenditures in office.

... dent has appointed Charles H. Tal- master at West Union, Ia.

... dent has pardoned Jacob Carver, ... stmaster at Warsaw, Ky., who is ... opening letters.

CRIME.

PITTSBURG NEWS.

... ial Dispatch to The Tribune.

... Pa., Oct. 22.—A most brutal mur- ... in Allegheny City between 11 and ... st night, but which did not become ... this morning. At the time named ... gey, a young man about 22 years of ... wealthy and respected citizen, and ... ned McIntosh, went into the saloon ... McMinn, 206 Federal street. Bun- ... gan, the barkeeper, soon got into a ... t some trifling matter, which ter- ... a fight, during which Bungey ... iron poker and dealt Hor- ... low on the head. Horgan ... up to the third story of the saloon ... o bed. At 6 this morning McMinn ... the house and went up-stairs to ... an. He found him sleeping heavily, ... ed not to awaken him. As he did ... imself, he went up again towards ... nd found that Horgan was uncon- ... continued in that state until he ... t 9 o'clock. He was a married man, ... y Hill, and was a plumber by occu- ... ngey, the murderer, was at one ... k in a railway office here, but ... lone little but drink whisky. He is ... l. The tragical occurrence caused ... ment in the neighborhood, which is ... most respectable in the city. Bun- ... y is the largest property-holder in ... which the saloon is situated.

... atman, a mine boss, was murdered ... aguires at a place called Mucklerat, ... , in this county, in 1874. Several ... were suspected of the crime were ... st spring, and their trial is ... progress. Charles Gordon, ... testified to-day. After ... meeting of Mollies in the woods, he ... "I saw the meeting, and sat down ... r by to see what was going on. I ... Garrity calling the roll of the An- ... of Hibernians. I heard them say ... eting was on account of some min- ... the river, and they wanted to know ... it was to stand over the mouth of ... put Oatman off his feet. Robert ... arrity Gouldrick, Paddy McCreel, ... wling, Gardner McAllister, Billy ... James Kennedy were there. They ... ne, and were going to kill me. They ... tree, and asked if I heard the pro- ... said I hadn't. Then they swore to ... n I told them what I had heard. ... hen going to kill me. Bill Butler ... was no use in that; that I could be ... made to stand my turn at the pit, ... would be accessory to the fact of the ... said I wouldn't do that, and ... alked together Butler said they had ... e conclusion to kill me. After- ... er, they made me swear that I ... ell anything I had heard, and they ... I saw a second meeting of these ... ward. It was in the summer fol- ... death of Oatman. It was in the ... nt in to see about my tools in the ... d heard the noise of some of them ... I hid till they passed. They went ... and I took my shoes off and follow- ... hat was done. I heard them say ... ed to put Alexander, Gordon, Gill, ... off their feet. I heard Kennedy say ... ked God he had furnished the lead ... an off his feet, and that there was ... for others." This testimony was ... by several other witnesses, and ... deep sensation in the Court-Room.

ILLICIT STILLS.

... rial Dispatch to The Tribune.

... Ill., Oct. 22.—Another important ... llicit stills has been made by the ... icers from this city,—this time at ... Gen. Tillson, Revenue Collector at ... for some time been in possession ... tion that illicit stills were being ... Brown County, and set about to ... e matter as speedily and complete- ... le. The evidence of the existence ... was conclusive, and the names and ... the men were known to the ... but it was deemed prudent ... the parties in the act ... g the liquors, if such a ... possible. Accordingly, Gen. Tillson ... warrant for the arrest of the dis- ... ch was placed in the hands of a ... ited States Marshal at Springfield. ... close watch of the still was kept, a ... placed over it every night to report ... nts of the men and extent of their ... It was learned, a few days, ago that ... hand sufficient material to make ... They commenced and made ... on Friday night, which was ... reported to Gen. Tillson, and ... th another run on Saturday night. ... orning Deputy-Collector McQuarry ... Versailles to capture the parties and ... e scheme. At Versailles Mr. Mc- ... a Deputy Marshal from Springfield ... uthority to make the necessary ar- ... t 1 o'clock this morning they pounc- ... distillers at work, arresting John ... nd Clinton DeWitt, the only ones ... e concerned in the moonshine busi- ... Deputy McQuarry also seized two ... ree barrels of brandy, which will be ... Quincy, the prisoners having been ... pringfield for trial in the United ...

... RANGE DEVELOPMENT.

... cial Dispatch to The Tribune.

... k, Oct. 22.—The quiet town of New ... uth of Brooklyn, is agitated over a ... e of love, murder, and suicide. The ... ies in the case were William B. ... wife, and a Mrs. Mary Smith, of ... Mr. Cooper, a nephew of the author, ... ooper, was connected with the Met- ... eamship Company, and highly es- ... is wife died July 19, under sudden ... us circumstances. Two days before ... the Atlantic Beer Garden, Coney ... Mrs. Smith, who was intimate in ... family, and two other lady acquaint- ... r a second glass of beer Mrs. Cooper ... with retching and severe pains in the ... She was scarcely able to reach home, ... fter two days of intense suffering. ... ation was made, an internal rupture ... ned as the cause of her death. Be- ... th she said to her son: "Something ... een in that beer." After her death ... began to act strangely. He at- ... eral times to kill himself, and suc- ... rsday last by taking morphine. In ... was discovered a paper confessing ... nfatuation for a woman, and ... that his wife was poi- ... Mrs. Mary Smith, with two ... n as accessories. Letters were also ... rently establishing criminal intimacy ... oper and one of the women named. ... 's funeral occurred yesterday. Ar- ... ot yet been made, but warrants are ... women accused.

BURGLARS.

... cial Dispatch to The Tribune.

... Ill., Oct. 22.—The West Division of ... s raided by burglars last night. The ... anner in which the jobs were done ... e work of apprentices. At George- ... n's, on Lake street, considerable ... ecured. At Mrs. Dr. Hawley's they ... trance, but were frightened away. ... rmined but unsuccessful attempts ... at the residences of David Knights, ... n, and Prof. Hastings, on Walnut ... at Mr. Fraster's, on Galena street.

STAGE ROBBERY.

... EANS, La., Oct. 22.—The Galveston ... al from Fort Worth says: "The ... ng here this morning for Weather- ... opped fifteen miles east of the latter ... o masked men. The mail pouches ... open and the contents rifled. One ... wo female passengers were stripped ... aluables. The amount obtained by ... men is unknown."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

... Oct. 22.—Steamships Oder, Alsatia, ... yter, from New York; Austrian and ... from Montreal, have arrived out. ... Oct. 22.—Arrived, Illerian, from Liv- ...

... Oct. 22.—Arrived, Ethiopia, from ...

SOME ONE TO LOVE.

... , Oct. 22.—The Globe-Democrat will ... to-morrow that Samuel J. Tilden is ... be married to a St. Louis belle, and ... edding will take place within three ...

POLITICAL.

Effect of the October Elections Encouraging to Republicans Everywhere.

Democratic Canard Regarding Know-Nothingism in New Orleans.

The Alleged Organization Has No Existence—Desperate Measures Determined Upon.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The Democratic Campaign Committee has discouraging news from Pennsylvania. The most accurate information is that the Democratic leaders in that State have abandoned hopes of carrying their State ticket, and that they are now attempting to concentrate on the Congressional and Legislative tickets, hoping to gain at least one Congressman, and possibly to secure a majority in the Legislature in order to elect a Democratic successor to Don Cameron. To accomplish this they have made a proposition for a coalition with the Greenback party. The latter is understood to have declined this proposition, on the ground that their leaders are confident that the Nationals will control the balance of power in the Legislature, and can thus dictate the election of United States Senator without an entangling alliance.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Information received here by Republicans both from Pennsylvania and New York is all to the effect that the October elections continue to exercise a most depressing effect on the Greenback organization, and that the hard-money victory in Ohio has brought back many Republicans who were hesitating about joining the Nationals. The assurances given by Secretary Sherman of his ability to resume Jan. 1 have also had a happy effect. The conviction is rapidly spreading that the financial question will be the leading Republican issue in 1880, and the party is already by the verdict of the October States in position on that question as a hard-money party. The indisputable facts of

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

are also having great effect in both these States in consolidating the Republicans. In the most conservative Republican circles denunciation of the movement, acknowledged to be under the leadership of Wade Hampton's aids, is now severe and significant. In Pennsylvania the feeling is well indicated by the remark of one of the most conservative journals in the State, that whether these transactions made Democrats rapidly down there or not, it was beyond question that the knowledge of them was making Republicans very fast in Pennsylvania. There is entire confidence here that the Republicans will make gains on Congressmen in both States, and have a majority in each delegation.

THE REASON.

Probate-Judge Lee, of South Carolina, whom the Democrats now so severely denounce, was only two years since receiving the praise and votes of the Democracy, and was indorsed in very eulogistic terms by the Charleston *News and Courier* as the only honest, worthy colored man in South Carolina. The reason was that at that time he was leading a bolt against Rainey, a colored Republican Congressman, and did make a contest before the last House for Rainey's seat.

HAVEMEYER'S CARD.

The card of Mr. Havemeyer receives more credence here among Democrats who were well posted during the Electoral contest than any one yet printed, Tilden's not excepted. In fact, it is the only one in which the gentlemen who are known to have had close relations with the general management of business about Tilden's residence place full reliance. Upon first appearance of the South Carolina ciphers which disclosed Havemeyer's name, the explanation was given privately that Havemeyer had really been used in the matter of receiving dispatches for Pelton and Tilden, and sending them to the latter by messengers. The same parties who explained this also said that Havemeyer had no reason to suspect their character, and was only able to select them for forwarding to Tilden by the fact that they came in cipher. It is a significant fact that there are a number of Democrats here who were very active in promoting the passage of the Potter resolutions who now admit, without hesitation, that developments have removed Tilden entirely from the field for 1880.

LOUISIANA.

A DEMOCRATIC YARN ABOUT AN ALLEGED KNOW-NOTHING ORGANIZATION.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—To-morrow will be exposed a secret organization controlling the National party of this State, and imbued with the spirit which characterized the Know-Nothings in '56. Its ostensible heads are E. North Cullom and H. C. Castellanos, Congressional candidates from the First and Second Districts. It is guided by George L. Smith, Collector of Customs; Thomas C. Anderson, formerly of the Returning Board; Madison Wells, of the Returning Board; Henry C. Dibble; A. J. Dumont, President of the Republican State Central Committee; J. L. and P. F. Herwig, ex-Deputy Collectors of Customs; J. R. G. Pitkin, ex-United States Marshal; R. M. J. Kenner, of the Returning Board; Louis Jones, Appraiser of Customs; J. H. Sypher, ex-Congressman; W. L. Evans, ex-Recorder; Simeon Belden, ex-United States District-Attorney; Richard Devonshire, ex-Clerk of the United States Court; Alfred Bourgeed, ex-Criminal Sheriff; Senator C. F. Stamps; Thomas H. Jenks, husband of the Jenks, and A. R. Murdock, her brother; George B. Loud, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; J. Q. A. Fellows; W. R. Fish, editor of the *Republican*; L. A. Sheldon, ex-Congressman; R. O. Herbert, candidate for Congress against Acklen; Dr. J. F. Gardner, National candidate for Treasurer; and the leading Republicans in twenty-four parishes of the State.

It was organized in 1877, was oath-bound, and had tokens to distinguish members, who were sworn not to deal with any man not possessing one. Merchants were compelled to pay a royalty for the privilege of exhibiting tokens in their stores, on their bills, etc. It now embraces all the National party, some of the Republican party, the entire so-called Native American party, a number of Democrats, and about 4,000 negroes in this city alone. A number of merchants and professional men of prominence, who formerly were Democrats, are embraced.

The oath taken is briefly as follows: Am a native of the United States, pledged to support none but members of the Association for political purposes, to give work and employment only to such in the event of being elected or appointed to office; to keep all transactions, etc., strictly secret under penalty of death; any member who shall use the Association for any other purpose shall be expelled, and other offenses are to be dealt with as the Council may direct.

A secret committee of five is constituted to inflict such punishment upon offenders as they may direct.

The Association has already nominated an entire ticket, with Castellanos and Cullom as Congressional candidates, in place of Ellis and Gibson; R. S. Howard, a merchant, for Mayor, and others for subordinate positions.

The above is a summary of the organization. Among the financial supporters are all the Custom-House officials. The object of the secret organization is to carry the election at all hazards, and for this purpose there is a number of minor organizations, styled the Red Warriors, bound by the strictest penalties to do the bidding of their chiefs, without question, and for the most desperate work the men draw the black ball in balloting. Its purpose is to terrorize the naturalized citizen a few days before the election, and on election-day all members must remain at the polls.

It was determined last week that, in case the election went against them, they would destroy the boxes. In discussing their plans, as it had been suggested that the militia would be called out, it was freely asserted in their Executive Committee that the militia would have its hands full in the country by that time.

Their plans have been communicated to citizens secretly for weeks past, and measures have been taken to protect the peace. Details have been made by them to seize the armories and arsenals on election-day. The Red Warriors were an organization in 1856, and were wont to disguise themselves as Indians, and terrorize the naturalized citizens just prior to election-day, and kill such as were in their way.

Their names at present are now known to the authorities, and should any attempt be made to repeat former outrages the lamp-posts of the city will be freely ornamented.

The news of the exposure caused intense excitement among the few in possession of the facts.

To-morrow's *Democrat* will contain the entire proceedings of the organization, of their constitution, etc. They have been obtained secretly, and are now being set up by printers sworn to secrecy. The report will cover fourteen columns.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—The excitement over the exposure of the Know-Nothing party, as it is now called, was intense. Your correspondent ascertains from an authentic source that the way in which the records were obtained was the following: Their location was first ascertained by spies, and two stenographers and two men got possession of them. The records were read rapidly, and taken down in short-hand. The books were then replaced, and the report written up at leisure. To-morrow will be exposed the Red Warriors.

NO SUCH ORGANIZATION EXISTS—DEMOCRATIC DETERMINATION TO CARRY THE CITY BY FORCE.

Special to Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The New Orleans *Democrat* of yesterday and to-day put forth a number of misstatements to lead the public to believe that an anti-Democratic organization exists in this city, composed chiefly of Republicans, and designed to control the elections by force. This publication is undoubtedly a part of a deep-laid scheme to cover an unquestionable purpose of the Democratic leaders to carry the city elections, at least, by a combination of force and fraud. No such organization exists as the one which the *Democrat* pretends to expose, and no purposes such as it ascribes to the supposed "Red Warriors" have been entertained by anybody outside the Democratic organization. The entire publication of the *Democrat*, including the membership of the "Red Warriors" and the purposes of the pretended organization, have been manufactured out of whole cloth at the instance of E. O. Burke and his Democratic associates. The regular Democratic organization in the city is repudiated by the respectable element of the people. The ticket represents the Irish element exclusively, and its supporters are the lowest elements of society. Given a fair election, and the regular Democratic ticket is beaten by a two-thirds majority. To meet this condition of affairs a scheme was laid to precipitate disturbances in the country and divert attention from the city. The attempted riots in Ouachita, Tensas, and Concordia were the result. They were a failure from a Kuklux standpoint. Burke is claimed to have met this failure with a scheme to surround the city ballot-boxes with roughs and prevent, if possible, the access of the opposition to the polls. This failing, the roughs are said to be instructed to smash the boxes or steal them and carry them to the Central Police Station. There they will yield the proper majorities for the regular ticket, of course. If the roughs are interfered with in the execution of this programme, their purpose is to be carried out, it is said, by force. The responsibility of the row can, of course, be thrown upon the organization of "Red Warriors," which Burke, with a wise foresight, has evolved from his inner consciousness. This supposititious organization will account for all the violence and fraud which Burke may think necessary to defraud the people of New Orleans of their political rights. Meanwhile the scheme extends for the proposed disturbances into the country, particularly in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, if white Democratic roughs can be found there willing to be the tools of Burke and his disreputable allies.

ILLINOIS.

FARMER CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARMER CITY, Ill., Oct. 22.—The good work is still progressing in DeWitt County. To-day there have been two very large Republican meetings in this place. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, a large crowd of farmers from the surrounding country met in Bean's Opera-House this afternoon and listened to an able speech by Gov. Cullom. Not one-half of the people could get in, so it was decided to have another meeting in the same hall to-night, which was addressed by Elder Maupin, and a closing speech made by the Governor. The Clinton Campaign Glee Club added greatly to the interest of the meetings by their soul-stirring songs. The ladies of Farmer City turned out in large numbers. Gov. Cullom's speech is the theme of general commendation, for it struck the key-note of honesty in the nation and an unwavering support of its integrity. Elder Maupin is a staunch Republican, and preaches honesty in his pulpit and on the political platform. Gov. Cullom speaks at Gibson, Ill., to-morrow night.

MINNESOTA.

REGISTRATION QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—Judge Brill, of the Ramsey County District Court, in the case of John B. Brisbin against the election judges, decided to-day that the city election last winter, applying only to St. Paul and Minneapolis, is unconstitutional, so far as it requires each ballot to be numbered corresponding to the voter's number on the poll list. An appeal will probably be taken to the Supreme Court, and a final decision cannot be had until after the November election. All election officers are subject to heavy penalties for non-compliance with any requirement of the law, and will therefore, doubtless, protect themselves by numbering the ballots, while, should Judge Brill's decision be sustained by the Supreme Court, the election here and in Minneapolis may be contested as invalid.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

has reached a point where the ammunition of the opposition is about exhausted, and the natural reaction appears likely to increase the Republican majorities, except in the First District, where there isn't opposition enough to bring out the Republican vote. In this district a considerable portion of the Democratic vote will be cast for the Republican candidate, Ignatius Donnelly's nomination and canvass having disgusted all old-style Democrats.

NEW YORK.

COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats decided upon a combination ticket to-night. The chief candidates are: For Mayor, Edward Cooper, Democrat, son of Peter Cooper; District Attorney, Benjamin K. Phelps, Republican, renominated; City Judge, Rufus Cowing, Republican. The Coroner is a Democrat. Two Aldermen are Republicans and two Democrats or Greenbackers. There is entire harmony in the combination and promise of a warm local campaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District nominated Eli Thayer, the Greenback nominee.

RANDALL STONED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—At a political meeting this meeting some one threw a large stone at Speaker Randall, who was addressing the crowd. The Speaker's escape was very narrow.

LAUNCHING OF A SHIP.

The Vessel Built at Philadelphia for the Russian Government Glides Smoothly into the Water.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A vessel built by Cramp & Sons for the Russian Government was successfully launched this morning from the yard of that firm. She is the two-hundred-and-third vessel built by the Messrs. Cramp. Although not yet named, she will probably be called America. The doors of the yard were closed against the general public, so as to prevent the interruption of work, which was carried on as usual by the 1,900 hands employed in the yard. The most of these are now at work on the State of California No. 2, which is intended for the Pacific trade, and will be launched in a few weeks. A large number of invited guests occupied the decks of the new vessel, and rode on her down the ways and into the Delaware. She was profusely decorated with bunting, and the United States and Russian colors floated above her. Among the guests were Capt. L. P. Sematchkin, Chief of the Russian expedition to fit out cruisers, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Grand Duke Constantine, General Admiral of the Russian Navy; Capt. Cassimer Griffenberg, of the Europe; Capt. Theodore Avallon, of the Asia; Capt. L. Lohman, of the Africa; the staff officers of Capt. Sematchkin; M. Nicholas Shishkin, Russian Minister, and suite; Commander Constantine Kleopin, of the Europe; Commander Gregory Chooknin, of the Asia; Commander Richard Ducker, of the Africa; Commander Paul Levenhagen, of the new ship; Baron C. Ungern Steinberg; Chief-Engineer Babakinsky; Chief-Engineer Evanhoff; Wharton Barker, Financial Agent of the Russian Government in this country, together with other Russian officers and American citizens. Before the workmen began to knock the supports from under the "cradle" the assemblage gathered upon the berth-deck and gave reverent attention while the Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, pastor of the Russian chapel in New York, celebrated mass at a temporary altar tastefully decorated. The altar was on the forward deck. Above and behind it hung a picture of Christ in a handsome gilt frame. Over the altar swung a lighted lamp, and upon the altar step stood a vessel containing holy water. The mass began at half-past 9 o'clock, Father Bjerring chanting in the Russian tongue, and a choir of Russian sailors responding in the same language. After the mass Father Bjerring walked through every part of the ship, holding a crucible in one hand and sprinkling holy water with the other, being followed all the time by the choir, chanting in low and solemn tones the responses to Father Bjerring's anthem. Then the priest blessed the Russian colors with prayers and the sprinkling of holy water. After this the sailors who are to man the new ship were blessed, each walking up to the priest, kissing the crucifix and his hand, and then being sprinkled with holy water while kneeling with head bowed and hands clasped on the breast. This concluded the service, and soon the beautiful ship glided gracefully into the river, cheered by the crowd of sailors aboard the Asia, which laid close by, and given a godspeed by thousands of throats on shore that united their hurrahs with the shrill rejoicing with steam whistles. Just as the ship began moving in this way Mme. Sasnetahkin did the baptism by cracking a bottle of wine across the bow. The vessel is of iron, 235 feet long on her upper deck, with thirty-one feet beam and eighteen feet depth of hold. Her tonnage is 1,000 tons, and her machinery of the compound, time-indication, 6,000 horse-power. She is built with all the requisites for making fourteen and a half knots an hour. She will be bark-rigged, with three masts, and has a steam-reversing gear. She will accommodate 100 men. Before leaving this port she will be placed in the dry-dock and her hull will receive a coat of tallow and white lead. She is built with special regard for speed, and is intended to cruise in Russian waters against the commercial vessels of enemies.

THE RAILROADS.

THE STANDING OF TWO CHICAGO ROADS.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads have made their report to the Railroad Commissioners of Iowa of their business for the year ending June 30, 1878. Their reports embrace the business of their whole lines, so that it is impossible to tell which portion of it belongs to Iowa.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy:

Construction accounts		$42,212,473
Equipment accounts		9,446,498
Branch roads		3,761,617
Stocks, cash, and material on hand		6,184,449
Bills and accounts, receivable and payable, balance		1,010,240
Total		$62,615,280
Capital stock		27,729,916
Funded debt		26,634,825
C., B. & Q. Sinking Fund		2,398,772
B. & Mo. Sinking Fund		1,437,722
Profit and loss		527,016
Suspended debt, worthless	$1,080,672	
Construction expense for the year, to be written off	1,207,012	3,887,027
Total		$62,615,280

The earnings for the first six months of the year were as follows:

Passengers	$408,795
Freight	647,322
Other sources	66,281

The miles of road operated are 1,349 in Illinois, 524 in Iowa, and 50 in Missouri; total, 1,926; total number of persons employed by the Company, 8,973. The quantity of land received from the Government under Congressional grant was 360,072 acres, of which 321,106 acres have been sold, at an average price of $12.02 per acre. As there remains no land unsold, it is evident that the land-grant falls short about 500,000 acres. There has been received for land sold $2,175,313.10. The total earnings for the year ending July 1, 1878, were $4,290,886.54.

The balance-sheet of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is as follows:

Cost of road and equipments	$33,710,629
Pacific Hotel and other bonds	557,148
Capital stock in connecting roads	4,932,653
Construction, repairs, salaries, etc.	2,095,937
Total	$41,296,369
Suspended debt account	557,148
Interest received on loans	9,903
Outstanding scrip convertible into stock	200
Profit and loss account	7,430,086
Amount due local Treasurer, Chicago	185,119
Six per cent mort. bonds outstanding	9,475,000
Amount due income bond Sinking Fund	3,024
Capital stock account	20,978,800
Due Commissioners of Sinking Fund	778,428
Suspense account	6,641
Six per cent income bonds outstanding	784,000
Fractional agreements convertible into bonds outstanding	100
Profit in exchanging 6 per cent mortgage bonds for income bonds	460
Interest on bonds due July 1	276,455
Seven per cent mort. bonds outstanding	100,000
Receipts from passengers	141,929
Receipts from freight	531,056
Receipts from mails	121,563
Receipts from other sources	24,479
	$41,296,369

The earnings for the first six months of the year were as follows:

Passengers	$855,345
Freight	2,991,016
Other sources	264,861

The total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1878, were $8,266,666.54. The miles of road operated are 1,032 in Illinois, 624 in Iowa; total, 1,656; total number of persons employed, 7,837; Congressional land-grant, 550,193 acres, of which there has been sold 251,764 acres, at an average price of $7.50 per acre; amount received from land sales, $1,907,838.38.

THE UNION PACIFIC'S NEW RIVAL.

It is announced that the negotiations that have been going on for some time past between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for a consolidation of the latter with the former have at last been completed, and the consolidation will be made as soon as possible. This is a most gratifying result, which will save a great deal of troublesome and expensive litigation regarding the right of way through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas and other passes, and besides gives the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe a northern outlet at Denver. Besides, it insures the speedy pushing forward of this road to a connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad near Fort Yuma, thus establishing another line to the Pacific Ocean without Government assistance, as required by Col. Scott's Texas Pacific scheme. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe route to the Pacific is in favor of Chicago, as it will make close connections with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In fact, the owners of the latter road have now a controlling interest in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The reason that the negotiations regarding the consolidation of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads were so long pending was due to the machinations and intrigues of Jay Gould, who did his utmost to destroy this new and powerful rival, but all his efforts were in vain, and the new rival line will soon be an accomplished fact.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—General Manager Broughton, of the Great Western Railway, having been appointed General Manager of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad for the Purchasing Committee, pending reorganization, announces the following appointments to-day: Secretary, James H. Muir; Assistant General Manager, Alfred White; Superintendent, S. R. Callaway; Engineer, George Wasson, who will also have charge of that portion of the Great Western between Windsor and London; Storekeeper (the title of Purchasing Agent having been abolished), John S. Lorimer; Assistant Freight Agent, Thomas Tandy, who now holds the same office on the Great Western; General Passenger Agent, W. H. Firth, present Passenger Agent of the Great Western for Michigan. The name of the reorganized Company will be the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway.

FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 22.—The bonds of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Narrow-Gauge Railroad, which to the amount of $200,000 were guaranteed by this city to aid in the construction of the road, were to-day canceled and destroyed, for the reason that the conditions under which they were given had not been complied with. It is understood that, now that these bonds are out of the way, there will be a settlement between the parties who have been wrangling for the possession of the property, and that the Wellman faction will surrender their claim and take first-mortgage bonds for their interest.

KANSAS PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A telegram from Leavenworth, Kas., to the Kansas Pacific Railway headquarters here says Sylvester T. Smith, Auditor of the Kansas Pacific Road under late Receivers, was appointed Receiver of that road, by the United States Court to-day, vice Charles S. Greeley, resigned, and H. Villard, removed. The appointment of Mr. Smith was made in pursuance of a request to the Court, signed by A. L. Williams, attorney of the Kansas Pacific Railroad; Hitchcock, Lubeke, and Player, solicitors for the complainants; Wallace Pratt, attorney for the Denver Extension bondholders; and T. A. Hurd, attorney for Adolphus Meier,—constituting all the representatives of complainants and defendants in the case.

ITEMS.

Another station on the Kankakee & Southwestern Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad was finished yesterday. This station has been named Cullom, in honor of Gov. Cullom. It is four and a half miles south of Kempton and about twenty-nine miles from the junction. Mr. J. D. Somers has been appointed Agent at Cullom.

In a report concerning the proceedings in court regarding the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, Judge Baxter was reported as saying that the management of the road in the hands of the Receiver had been far from satisfactory. This statement inadvertently did an injustice to Maj. C. B. Peck, the present Receiver of the road. The Judge states that in making that remark it was not intended to apply to the management of the Receiver, Mr. Peck, but on the unsatisfactory manner in which the road had been managed by the former Receiver, Mr. W. L. Bancroft. Judge Baxter considers that the present Receiver, Mr. Peck, has done as well as any man could have done in the face of embarrassing difficulties.

GENERATION OF POWER.

Petroleum Utilized as Fuel—Promised Revolution in Production of Steam, Iron, and Glass—A Discovery of Unparalleled Importance to the Arts.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Mr. S. C. Salisbury, a mechanic, has been at work for twenty years on a plan to utilize petroleum for fuel in producing steam. He has hit it, and is in a fair way to make a fortune. It was tested in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday, and was found to work to the utmost satisfaction of the officers who inspected it. The furnaces were in full blast, but no smoke was visible. Great volumes of white steam rolled away from the pipe, but no coal was thrown upon the fire below. It had the look of an effect without a cause.

"The most wonderful sight I have ever seen," the veteran engineer Isherwood said. "It revolutionizes the iron and steel manufacture the world over," one of the largest iron men of the country exclaimed. "It opens a new era in glass-manufacture. We shall soon have glass roofs on our houses, and French-plate will be as cheap as common window-glass," said a large glass-maker.

The results were so extraordinary in the perfect combustion attained, in the intensity of heat quickly produced, in the enormous pressure of the superheated steam, in the astonishing evaporation of water, in the freedom from dust, cinders, sulphur, and all impurities, that these experts at once realized that a revolution in all departments where steam is used must occur immediately.

The fuel is made of the residue of petroleum and coal-tar, which is mixed to about the consistency of molasses. It is conducted from the barrel to the furnace by means of a small gas-pipe. At the end of this pipe as it enters into the door of the furnace is a funnel-shaped apparatus. As the fuel enters this funnel it comes in contact with a current of highly super-heated steam, which atomizes the liquid so that, as it leaves the machine, it induces the required amount of oxygen to enter and mix at the point of ignition. Thus the atomized fuel shoots, in a fierce but delicate spray, into the blazing furnace. The brick arches of the great furnaces are kept at a white heat, and a pure white flame flashes along the whole length, registering a heat of 5,000 degrees, melting pig-iron in ten minutes, and making liquid glass in two hours instead of sixteen. All that there is to maintain this extraordinary heat is the slight spray darting in from the little furnace, which comes just within the door. "I can send this intense white flame from the Battery to Grace Church if I have a furnace-arch that long," said the inventor.

The amazing scope of this new discovery may be estimated from its effect upon the oil-trade alone. Mr. Salisbury says he is about to make a proposition to the Producers' and the United Pipe lines for a permanent contract to take from them at Pittsburg all of their surplus and all their distillate tar-naphthas at a price that will give the producers fully 50 per cent profit, and also pay the pipe lines for piping it to Pittsburg. The ocean-steamship business will also feel the effect of this revolution in steam-producing fuel. Experiments already made show that in a single trip across the Atlantic a saving of about $5,000 will be effected in freight-room alone, as the space now taken up for 800 tons of coal will be used for freight.

But the greatest achievement of the new system will be in iron-making. Said the leading representatives of this interest: "This is the grandest achievement of Science in this age, and this inventor's income, even on very small royalties, will be greater than that of any living capitalist. With the mechanism invented by Mr. Salisbury, a blast-furnace of thirty tons per day will convert its liquid iron into blooms or ingots of wrought-iron or steel at a cost so trifling that it enhances the value of pig-metal 100 per cent."

Sulphur and carbon, the two deteriorative elements that are present in all the wrought iron now made, are utterly cast out by this new process. In the Salisbury furnaces the pig-metal is melted to a thin liquid in fifteen minutes. It is then drawn off into a second furnace, one foot lower than the first. The second furnace is immediately charged with a continuous sheet of hot air and superheated steam of 1,000 degrees at immense pressure, which keeps every particle of the liquid metal in agitation, and burns out the carbon utterly in from eight to ten minutes, when it is ready for the puddler. At no time in this operation can any cold air come in contact with the liquid, and consequently every particle becomes united. In the two melting processes every trace of sulphur is taken up. The instant the metal is run off into the second furnace the first is filled with pigs. When number two is taken out by the puddler the new lot is ready to run into the second furnaces, and so on in ceaseless alternation.

Note some points in contrast with the method where coal is used as fuel:

1. It has always been impossible to free the iron from carbon and sulphur with the old methods.

2. Ten charges are run off in a day and a night with the present process. The same number will be run off in ten hours with the new. One puddier will turn out in ten hours the amount that four puddlers and helpers now turn out in twenty-four hours.

3. The furnaces will be kept hot for three months continuously, as the fire-brick, becoming intensified by the intense heat, will last that long. Under the present method—owing to the action of the sulphur and the necessity of scraping off the fine cinders and ashes, which form clinkers on the brick—the latter must be removed every day, and a new hearth made, during which time the furnace is allowed to cool.

4. Not only is the quality (adhesiveness) of the iron improved by the new process, but the quantity is increased 100 pounds to the ton of material.

5. One-half the labor in finishing is saved.

6. The heavy labor of handling coal and removing ashes is dispensed with.

7. The cost of fuel is reduced one-half, reckoning coal at only $3 per ton.

THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN OFTEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 22.—For several days past there has been an undercurrent of scandal in motion in this city, implicating certain monks in criminal relations with an obscure Irish girl. The matter has attracted but little attention here, as the statements of the girl were too inconsistent and contradictory to be believed, but on Sunday the girl took poison, from the effects of which she died last night. She said she committed suicide from a sense of remorse, and confessed that the stories she had told were lies. A post-mortem examination to-day demonstrated that the girl was not pregnant, and that she had been more virtuous than she pretended.

BIG SUITS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—John H. Burke, of the $35,000,000 suit notoriety, has commenced an action in the Nineteenth District Court to recover from J. C. Flood, J. W. Mackey, J. G. Fair, and the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, $10,500,000, the value of stock and dividends of the Consolidated Virginia received by the first three defendants in payment for seventy feet of mineral land deeded by them to the Company at the figure alleged in excess of its value. In the Twelfth District Court the $35,000,000 suit has been dismissed as to all the defendants except Flood, Mackey, and Fair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—A Victoria dispatch says the election for the Commons resulted in the return of Sir John Macdonald by a vote of nearly two to one over two other candidates, and the return of Mr. De Cosmos by a majority of 58 over Mr. Davies.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Edison at Last Describes It—And Says It Will Answer Every Requirement, and Be Cheaper than Gas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Edison's electric light was made the butt of ridicule by the American Gas-Light Association members who met here this week, and the great inventor was sought out to-day to see what he had to say for himself. "Are you positive," I inquired, "that you have found a light that will take the place of gas, and be much cheaper to consumers?"

"There can be no doubt about it," he replied.

"Is it an electric light?" I asked.

"It is," he answered, "electricity and nothing else."

He said that an electric light was no new discovery, and he only claimed that he had found out how to utilize it. His first experiments were made long ago. He spent a month trying to discover a light that would take the place of gas, but met with little success, and finally gave it up. After his removal to Menlo Park he made his own gas, and the trouble with the electric light was, it could not be subdivided. "I worked hard on it, however," he said, "and then I discovered the necessary secret, so simple that a bootblack could understand it. *It suddenly came to me*, the same as the secret of the speaking phonograph. It was real, and no phantom. I was as sure that it would work as I was that the phonograph would work. I made my first machine. It was a success. Since then I have made nearly a dozen machines, each different, and the last ones improvements upon those first made. The subdivision of the light is all right. The only thing to be accurately determined is its economy. I am already *positive that it will be cheaper than gas*, but I have not determined how much cheaper. To determine its economy I am now putting up a brick building back of my laboratory here. I have already ordered two eighty-horse power engines for this building, with which to make the electricity. We use no batteries. We simply turn the power of steam into electricity, and the greater steam power we obtain the more electricity we get. I have already told you that electric lights have had *marked intensity* and a *low quantity*. I am turning it the other way—reducing the intensity and increasing the quantity of light as far as possible. It requires a good deal of experimenting to ascertain how far this can be done. You alter the nature of the electric light when this is done. I have already done it to a certain extent, and don't think that it was ever before attempted on the line on which I am at work."

On being questioned concerning the articles of incorporation of the Edison Electric Light Company, Mr. Edison said that they proposed to light the city, public buildings, and private residences with electric lights. The electricity would be made by twenty or more engines, stationed in different parts of the city. "We could lay the wires right through the gas-pipes, and bring them into houses. All that will be necessary will be to remove the gas-burners and substitute electric-burners. The light can be regulated by a screw, the same as gas. You may have a bright light or not, as you wish, and you can turn it down or up just as you please, and can shut it off at any time. No match is needed to light it. You turn the cock, the electric connection is made, *the platinum burner catches a proper degree of heat*, and there is your light. There is neither blaze nor flame, and there is no singing nor flickering. I don't pretend that it will give a much better light than gas, but it will be whiter and steadier than any known light. I do know now that it will be cheaper than gas. It will give no fumes nor smokes. No carbonic acid gas will be thrown off by combustion. It will be a great thing for compositors, engravers, and all forced to work during hot summer nights, for it will throw out scarcely any heat. Shades may be used, the same as shades upon gas-lights, but there will be no real necessity for them. The wind can't blow it out. There can be no gas explosions, and no one will be suffocated, because the electricity is turned on, for it cannot be turned on without lighting the burner. A person may have lamps made with flexible cords, and carry them from one point to another."

Mr. Edison says that electric generating machines could be placed upon steamboats and locomotives, and the boats and cars lighted by the action of the engines, but the instant that the machinery stopped the lights would go out, and he thinks that it may be necessary to have an extra engine in each station in cities to be prepared for accidents. If the first engine should break down, the second one could be used to feed the lights. Country towns, with the use of the electric generating machines, could be lighted by water-power. Any power could be used, provided it was strong enough to turn the shaft of the machine with the necessary rapidity.

The Professor then exhibited an electric generating machine. It was what is known as the Wallace Machine. A knot of magnets ran around the cylinder, facing each other, and wires were attached to it. Mr. Edison slipped a belt over the machine, and the engine used in his manufactory began to turn the cylinder. He touched the point of the wire on a small piece of metal near the window-casing, and there was a flash of blinding white light. It was repeated at each touch. "There is your steam power turned into an electric light," he said. There was the light, clear, cold, and beautiful. The intense brightness was gone, and there was nothing irritating to the eye. The mechanism was so simple and perfect that it explained itself. The strip of platinum that acted as a burner *did not burn*. It was incandescent. It threw off a light pure and white, and it was set in a gallows-like frame; but it glowed with the phosphorescent effulgence of the star Altair. You could trace the veins in your hands and the spots and lines upon your finger-nails by its brightness. All the surplus electricity had been turned off, and the platinum shone with a mellow radiance through the small glass globe that surrounded it. A turn of the screw and its brightness became dazzling, and reduced itself to the faintest glimmer of a glow-worm. It seemed perfect.

"I would gladly give up the secret to the public," he said, "but the patents are not perfected. You know my trouble with the telephone in England. A burnt child dreads the fire. The public may not know, but I do know, that if a description of this invention reached Germany, Austria, and other countries in Europe before a patent is obtained, none can be secured. I lost the telephone patent in Germany through the newspapers."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICE ASSORTMENT OF furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board; also day board.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS DELIGHTFUL location, rooms, with board; prices reasonable for the superior accommodations offered. References of the highest character given.

740 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT room with first-class accommodations in a private family; for gentlemen only; reference required.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day-board, $3.50.

109 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board.

West Side.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with good board; modern conveniences, private family.

468 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen, with board.

Hotels.

AAA—BILLINGS HOUSE, CORNER JACKSON and Halsted-sts.—Steam heat and baths on each floor; everything clean and attractive. The best accommodations for the price in the city. Board by the week, $6 to $10.

ENGLISH HOUSE—PRICES REDUCED—DAY-board, $3.50 per week; single rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6.50 per week. 31 Washington-st.

SANDS HOUSE—CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Board, with room, at very low rates for the winter. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$5 to $7 per week. Day-board, $4 per week. Tickets, 21 meals, $4.50. Transients, $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR WINTER FOR GENT, WIFE, AND two children on avenues, between Eighteenth and Thirty-third-sts.; references exchanged. Z 34, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORED; advances made, 10 ₩ c year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 160 W. Monroe.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TIME—JUNE: NEXT WEEK SATURDAY and Sunday, Nov. 2 and 3; same hour. TIME.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—WITH $10 FOR AGENCY OF new article; sells at sight. Call to-day between 2 and 5 p. m. only. C N, 204 East Van Buren-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED MUSIC TEACHER WANTS A few more pupils on piano or guitar; terms reasonable; best of references. Address E L, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 PER FOOT—ONE LOT 25X160 ON Indiana-av., and three lots 50x160 on Prairie-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; large trees on both streets; street-cars on Indiana-av. If you are looking for bargains, why not look at this property? Every one knows it is the greatest bargain offered in Chicago. It is bound to come up to $50 per foot in the next two years; we have sold 10 lots now, and houses will be built by the parties this fall or next spring. You cannot find such bargains anywhere else. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE WANTING TO BUY AT A bargain for cash a beautiful 12-room residence on the North Side, with carpets, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., can deal directly with the owner by addressing R 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV. AND North State-st., north of Schiller-st. Lots on Huron and Superior-sts., between State and Cass-sts. Apply to OWNER, 278 Ohio-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,100—$500 DOWN—100-ACRE FARM, five miles from Sloan, Woodbury County, Ia.; 55 acres in corn; framed house; all under new post and 3-board fence; 12 acres fine timber; corn-cribs, stables and sheds for horses and cattle; the land is the very best; no better in Iowa; title perfect. If you are looking for a good farm that is offered at half its value, here it is; wild land brings $12.

$15 per acre—5 miles from Sloan; it is a splendid stock and grain country. Call and get a great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—228 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished house, with all modern conveniences and in complete order; will be rented for private family only. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, bath, closets, etc., $25; a fine 12-room octagon brick, furnace, and every convenience, $35, near Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 159 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE on North Side, desirable location, within twenty-five minutes' walk of Washington-st., to 1st of May or longer, $100 per month. Address R 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK house, 480 North LaSalle-st.; 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, 132 South Water-st., or at 135 South Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—377 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FOUR-story stone-front; parlors, dining, and kitchen on first floor; modern arrangements and low rent; brick barn. Apply to owner, J. B. M., 171 State-st.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH—FRAME COTTAGE 200 West Thirteenth-st.; also, $6 per month, four large rooms in rear.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—TWO-STORY BRICK house 442 Irving-place. $5 per month, four large rooms, 453 Western-av. Inquire 385 Western-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame dwelling, 182 Thirty-second-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, Room 63, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS, with modern improvements, adapted to housekeeping, corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE till May, southwest corner Langley-av. and Forty-second-st. Address R 80, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LASALLE-st.

1822 and 1824 Wabash-av., 2½-story and basement; $25.

Groveland-court, 2-story and basement brick, $15.

26 Walnut-st., 3-story and basement, $25.

Three-story and basement bricks, Adams-st. and Warren-av.

Two-story and basement bricks, 521 Carroll-av., $25.

Two-story and basement, 599 North Robey-st., near Wicker Park, $18.

Two-story and basement, 742 West Lake-st., $20.

Cottages 309 and 311 Clybourn-place, $10.

Rooms at 1063 West Jackson-st., $8.

Two-story and basement brick, 98 Delaware-place, $20.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN O'NEILL BUILDING, CORNER State and Harrison-st. Inquire of P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st., or of janitor in building.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; SOME FOR light housekeeping. 185 East Washington-st., Room B.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, NICELY furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Transient gentlemen taken at moderate rates. 376 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, everything complete for housekeeping. 115 North Clark-st., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE ROOMS TO RENT TO RELIABLE tenants both in private families and in A No. 1 boarding-houses in all parts of the city, either single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Call and see us. MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—WE WANT THOSE who have rooms to rent of any kind, either furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to call and leave a full description of them with us. We can fill them for you. MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., Room-Renting and Boarding-House Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR SMALL house, 6 to 8 rooms; price not to exceed $20; state location and price; must be good neighborhood. Address H B J, 155 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, with closets, for housekeeping, on West or North Side, convenient to street-cars; family of two. Address R 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED dwelling, with modern conveniences, North Side, east of Clark-st.; best of references given. Address R 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 TO 10 rooms, with modern conveniences; North or South Side; not over 15 minutes' from Lake-st.; price must be low. Address MERCHANT, care Carrier No. 3, Main Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 15 FURNISHED rooms suitable for letting to lodgers. Address R 70, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. UPRIGHT PIANOS. These renowned pianos, recommended and used by the greatest artists in the old and new world, pronounced by musical critics everywhere as the highest achievement in the art of pianoforte making, can be found only at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., carry in stock the largest assortment of new and second-hand pianos and organs to be found in the city. Pianos, $50 to $1,000; organs, $50 to $500. You will miss it if you fail to examine their stock before buying.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, WINNERS of the only gold medal awarded to American musical instruments at Paris Exposition, 1878; the highest distinction in the power of the judges to confer. Also of highest honors at every World's Exposition for twelve years. Sold for cash or easy payments. One may be purchased by payment of $6.75 per quarter, for ten quarters. Warerooms, 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

ORGANS FOR SALE TO CASH PURCHASERS OR to those wishing to make time payments, on terms which are actually unequaled. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, SQUARE PIANOS, ORGANS, FOR SALE OR RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY ONE WANTING FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND honorable dealing can have it with us in the following: Nice, top side-bar buggy, our own make; also same style wagon, Brewster's make; nice, elliptic-spring top-buggy and top Concord buggy, Ten Broeke's make; 3-spring Concord express wagon; two 6-passenger and one 4-passenger rockaway, and others, all little used, in good order, and very low prices. Also, well assorted stock of fine elliptic and side-spring buggies and phaetons, 4 and 6 passenger rockaways, coupes, Broughams, Concord express wagons and trucks, carriage and buggy harness, blankets, and horse furnishing goods, at the lowest legitimate prices. PENNOYER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE THURSDAY, OCT. 24, AT J. F. EMERY & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st.: One closed rockaway, one half-extension top carriage, two top phaetons, two top and two open buggies; all the above second-hand. Also a large variety of new work, with single and double harness, and 26 head of horses fit for all use. Those wishing bargains will do well to call. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

IF YOU WANT ANY STYLE OF CARRIAGE OR phaeton, buggy or wagon, or horses and harness, go to H. C. WALKER'S, 249 and 251 State-st., and see the largest assortment in Chicago, and don't forget that you can buy one there cheaper than any place in Chicago, as most of the stock must be sold to pay advances; also, horses and wagons to let by the day or week; money advanced or will sell on monthly payments.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST merchant mills in the State of Michigan, in perfect order, and now doing large trade with Chicago and other Eastern cities; over 20 merchants handle their flour in Chicago; it is only 40 miles from Chicago, and clear of mortgages; price, $25,000; will take good property in Chicago, or sell cheap for cash. Splendid chance.

$4,500—Fine brick dwelling, cost $20,000; five acres of ground, fine brick barn, ice-house, and every necessary out building, fine orchard and shrubbery; half mile from depot in Horicon, Wis., 40 miles from Milwaukee. I want stock of lumber or goods. Photograph in my office. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TAILORING OR CLOTHING WANTED IN EXCHANGE for stoves or hardware. Address R 75, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—OR TRADE—A restaurant on West Side doing a fair business; satisfactory reason given for selling out. R 71, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A LODGING-HOUSE SAMPLE-ROOM with license, pool-table, all furnished complete, and accommodates 22 persons. For further information apply to No. 90 East Jackson-st.

BUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF $100 TO $500 to investigate a business that will pay investment every month. Call to-day at Room 2 Sands House.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD—ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 23, a handkerchief-bag containing money and jewelry. The above reward will be paid for the return of the bag and jewelry to 390 North LaSalle-st. Will the parties who called on the 13th please call again?

STRAYED—MONDAY MORNING, FROM REAR of 864 Prairie-av., a small bay pony, black mane and tail, no white spots. A liberal reward is offered for his return to JOHN G. SHORTALL, 852 Prairie-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER and standing, with $10,000 to $15,000 capital, to take the place of a retiring partner in a well-established business of twelve years' standing. Best of references given and required. Address R 72, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER AT 171 East Madison-st.; steady work; low wages, but sure pay.

WANTED—GOOD CLOAK-PRESSER AT SIEGEL, HARZFELD & CO.'S, 115 Fifth-av.

WANTED—GOOD TINNERS AND FURNACE men at 56 East Lake-st. FULLER, WARREN & CO.

WANTED—STEAM FITTER AND HELPER. JOHN N. MANNING & CO., 88 Market-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKER TO go a short distance into the country. Steady work and good pay. Inquire at 34 and 36 Madison-st., corner Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS at once. F. R. WOLFINGER, corner Randolph and Ann-sts.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN BOYS 20 YEARS OF age; must live with their parents, to learn gold, silver, and nickel plating. Apply at CHAS. BERRANGER'S, 182 South State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKERS; NONE other need apply, to whom the highest prices will be promptly paid. H. GRAHAM, 25 North Clark.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa; 200 men for pineries; highest wages paid; work all winter; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa, 25 for Illinois; highest wages paid; free fare; 25 farm hands, 50 choppers and saw-mill hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED COAL MINERS AT Minonk, Ill.; no trouble of any kind. Apply to M. T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE BREAD wagon, at 10 Rush-st. A good canvasser required.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE and Territory in the Union; a fair salary paid. Call or address La Belle Manfg. Co., 93 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MUSICIANS (AMATEURS OF orchestral capacity) who would like to join a good industrious society may call at the Chicago Natatorium, corner Jackson-st. and Michigan-av. THE SECRETARY.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON for private family. Apply, with references, to 72 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family; good wages given. Inquire at 182 Huron-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; references required. Apply at 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO DO GENERAL housework, and one, 14 or 15 years old, to take care of children. Apply at 590 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. 307 East Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, with good reference. Apply for two days at 430 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 105 DEARBORN-AV., A GOOD tidy girl to cook.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and have partial care of baby in family of three. Call at 171 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work: must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 298 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 260 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook; good wages. Apply at 55 Franklin-st., corner of Randolph.

Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINER—A GOOD TRIMMER TO go to the country. KEITH BROTHERS.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A TAILORESS TO WORK ON CUSTOM pants, at 17 Archer-av.; steady work.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS—IMMEDIATELY, 6 good girls, at C. LOU WILLIAMS, 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS STITCHERS, with machines; fifty basters and finishers on ladies' suits, and one first-class dressmaker competent to take charge of work rooms. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m. at American Express Building, 76 and 78 Monroe-st., Rooms 8 and 9. PARISIAN SUIT COMPANY.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY healthy wet-nurse. Apply at Clarendon House, North Clark and Ontario-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN CAPABLE OF filling most any position; good salesman, and not afraid to work; salary not so much an object as employment; best of references; or would go South. Address R 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN (25) is desirous of a situation as clerk in any mercantile house; highest testimonials. Address R 76, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, COMPETENT of management, with large experience, desires a permanent situation. Address WATCHMAKER, 1167 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH ABILITY and tact as foreman in a first-class wholesale clothing house. Address R 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AN Eastern college, in a Western law office; in his second year. O 84, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework; best of city reference. Call at 866 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron, or would go as cook in a private boarding-house. Call to-day at 879 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework. Call at or address 446 Ohio-st., in the rear; best of references if required.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at 105 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, meat and pastry, in hotel or first-class boarding-house. Call at or address for three days, 240 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant girl to do parlor or chamber work in a private family. Apply at 376 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work. Please call for 2 days at 175 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl to do general housework or second work, in a small private family. Call at 119 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL TO do general housework; thoroughly understands the business. 1220 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL who is competent to do general housework in a private family. Call in rear of 135 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer, or would do second work. 43 East Pearson-st. No cards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework. Address R 97, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WIDOW to do second or general housework in a small family. Call at 141 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS cooks or general housework; reference given. Call at 338 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SUPERIOR GIRL from the country to do general housework; well qualified. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH CANADIAN girl for general or second work; is a Protestant, amiable, and kind. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND HOUSE-keeper in a good family. Apply at 724 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 13 Campbell Park, between Oakley and Leavitt-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A HOME IN A private family to be generally useful; am a good seamstress; small wages if permanent. Call at 425 Centre-av., near Thirteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; willing to assist at second work. Call at 228 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN TO DO sewing in private family; would be willing to assist in light second work. Apply at 1308 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD DRESSMAKER in families by the day; best city reference; terms reasonable. Address DRESSMAKER, 835 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH BEST of references, as housekeeper; either city or country. Address, appointing interview, R 78, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNESS by an educated young lady; highest references. Address R 83, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

AM NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON diamonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 3, over Boston Clothing Store. Old gold and silver bought.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, and other personal property at lowest rates. Address MORTGAGE, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, diamonds, etc.; also small sums on real estate. Room 3, 118 Randolph.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FIGURES ON EXCAVATING. APPLY at ARNOLD BROS'., 145 and 147 West Randolph-st., city.

WANTED—A LARGE OFFICE-SAFE, IN GOOD condition. Apply at Room 4, 40 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SKYE OR SCOTCH TERRIER dog; must be of the smallest kind and pure breed. Address R 82, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE OR TWO new or second-hand 20 or 24-inch vertical burr-stone mills; also, 25 feet shafting, pulleys, and hangers, and 25-foot small elevator. Inquire to-day, at Room 15, 166 Washington-st.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet	2.50
Saturday Edition, twelve pages	2.00
Tri-Weekly, one year	5.00
Parts of a year, per month	.50
WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.	
One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of four	5.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Katie Mayhew. "M'Liss." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Our Bachelors." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Haverly's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety, novelty, and specialty performances. Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of the Delehanty & Hengler Combination. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

McCormick Hall.
Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Prof. Cromwell will illustrate "Germany."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A., F. & A. M.—Stated Communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Hall 78 Monroe-st. Visiting brethren cordially invited. GEORGE GARDNER, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99½.

A new iron steamer built for the Russian Government was launched at Philadelphia yesterday with imposing religious ceremonies. The vessel is intended as a fast cruiser among the merchant ships of the enemy in time of war.

The New Orleans Peabody Subsistence Association, which has cared for the destitute while the Howards supplied medicine, medical attendance, and nurses, now makes the official announcement that no further contributions are needed, accompanying this gratifying statement with a thankful recognition of the magnificent generosity of the people of the North.

The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company has paid no taxes to Coles County, through which it runs, for five years. The Company owes about $96,000. Attorney-General EDSALL, getting tired of dilly-dallying with BAYLESS HANNA, the Company's attorney, yesterday began suit on judgment bond. Not being in the hands of a Receiver, the Company will either have to pay up or quit.

The Louisiana Democratic State Committee is as poor in purse as it is in principle. It appeals most beseechingly to BARNUM and the National Committee for money. Two gentlemen named ANDERSON and WELLS, somewhat known to fame, are candidates for office against Democratic nominees; and the Committee complains that, unless money is speedily remitted, the Democracy will be defeated. It should draw by cipher dispatches.

Speaker RANDALL is in more ways than one having a hard time in his canvass for re-election. An element of violent opposition has developed itself in the Democracy of his district, and last evening, while he was addressing a public meeting, a large stone was thrown at him by some cowardly ruffian in the crowd, and he narrowly escaped serious injury. A campaign conducted on this plan is likely to do him more good than hurt, provided he can continue to dodge the rocks.

The escape of a notorious thief from the County Jail yesterday, whether as the result of carelessness or collusion, was an event calculated to confirm the general impression that a change in the administration of the Sheriff's office is greatly to be desired. It is not easy to understand how so well known a prisoner as CUNNINGHAM, the bold and audacious diamond-robber, could have eluded the vigilance of the jail officials, and the awkward aspect of the affair is not improved by the fact that an attempt was made to prevent the escape from being known.

According to late advices, the British military authorities, although confident of their ability to make quick work of the Ameer of Cabul and his heathen subjects, are yet hesitating to push the war into Afghanistan at the present time, principally on account of the prevalence of a very troublesome fever which haunts those regions during the greater part of the year, and which is very prevalent and fatal, more especially to unacclimated persons just at the present time. It is therefore probable that his savage Excellency the Ameer will continue to bite his thumb at the haughty Briton, and that the latter will be forced to chafe in his rage on the inhospitable border.

In the face of the overshadowing fraud in which Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is proven and acknowledged, even by his one-time Democratic disciples, to have been *particeps criminis*, the *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis has the hardihood to announce that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1876 has really prevailed upon a belle of that city to unite her fortunes with the ancient mariner who, though eminently successful as a wrecker of railroads, has not recently, at least, made his mark as a leader in matters political. It may all be a joke on the part of the St. Louis paper, but in these times of uncertainty, political and otherwise, the press should always consider the public nerve, and speak cautiously.

Few details are given in the dispatches this morning regarding the failure yesterday of DODD, BROWN & Co., the largest wholesale dry-goods firm in St. Louis, the senior member being unwilling to give any information to the press pending the arrival of Mr. BROWN from New York. It is claimed for this house that it has shown great liberality and enterprise in its efforts to prevent the diversion to Chicago of trade from the Southwest. Evidently the keeping of trade away from Chicago has been an up-hill job. The amount of the firm's liabilities in New York alone is something over $500,000 at an estimate believed to be rather low than otherwise. The total liabilities are about $1,500,000.

EDISON has refused heretofore to explain to the reporters the modus operandi of his new electric light, but since he has secured his American patent and dispatched his agent to Europe he is becoming more communicative. Last Saturday he told a reporter in general terms all about it. There were one or two important little secrets that he did not explain, but still keeps to himself; but an intelligent person can obtain a tolerably clear notion of the new invention from what he makes known about it. The light glows from the point of a platinum wire, and the heat of the electricity is so regulated and controlled that it does not burn the wire. The current is also divisible into any number of lights, and the intensity of the light is reduced, softened, and mellowed to suit the eye. EDISON insists that he can produce the electric light cheaper than coal gas can be furnished; but read what he says about it in another column.

It is stated with great positiveness and particularity that a Mr. S. C. SALISBURY, a New York mechanic, has finally solved the tough problem of the utilization of petroleum for generating steam power, smelting iron, making glass, and other things of the highest utility. Elsewhere we publish a full statement, or account, of the alleged invention. If it prove true, or half true, it will revolutionize steam power, ocean navigation, iron making, and many other things. Hundreds of ingenious men have been trying for fifteen years past—ever since petroleum became cheap and plentiful—to utilize it for generating steam, smelting iron, and similar purposes, and none have fully succeeded. There was always some defect or hitch that defeated the inventors; but it may be true that this New York mechanic has overcome the apparently insurmountable obstacle and discovered how to use it. If he has not, somebody else will one of these days.

The County Commissioners take the ground that the present rate of expenditures cannot be reduced, and expect to make the taxpayers believe it. We heard similar talk some time ago concerning city expenses. The Council Ring swore until they were black and blue in the face that no farther retrenchment in city expenditures was possible. But the people were not convinced, and concluded to try the experiment of electing a reform Board of Aldermen, and see whether they could not manage to carry on the City Government on less money. Behold the result. A reduction of expenditures of nearly two millions of dollars a year! Turn over the county affairs to last year's Board of Aldermen and they will conduct the County Government better than it is administered now for half a million a year less money than the Ring is spending. This would leave an abundant surplus to go on with building the Court-House without issuing a single mortgage bond upon the property of the taxpayers. There is no doubt about it. The thing to do is to reform the *personnel* of the present Board of tax-devourers, and then less taxes will be needed to carry on county affairs.

SENNE'S LAME DEFENSE OF THE COUNTY RING.

The County Board seems to be practically unanimous in the effort to coerce the people of Cook County to mortgage their property to the extent of $750,000 more than it is now mortgaged, on the pretense of necessity to continue the work on the Court-House. The County Board is a voracious, tax-devouring body; there are a few of the members who would not, perhaps, sanction what they knew to be a dishonest expenditure, but there is not one who desires to protest against the raising of any given sum in bulk, whether by tax-levy or by issue of bonds. Even Mr. SENNE, whom nobody has suspected of implication in any of the dishonest "extra" transactions of the Ring, is willing to be used as an agent to assist in procuring money from taxpayers, which the Ring will manipulate and squander. The instinct of the tax-eater, even when he is personally honest, almost invariably asserts itself when the time comes around for making appropriations, assessing taxes, or issuing bonds. It is this instinct that has betrayed Mr. SENNE into the lame defense of the proposition to issue $750,000 bonds; and this defense, simply because it comes from one of the "honest" members of the Board, has been ordered printed at public expense in various languages as a campaign document,—a proceeding, by the way, for which there is no warrant or appropriation.

We think Mr. SENNE's position may be stated correctly as follows: The Board this year has exhausted the entire tax-levy in appropriations for general expenses, because the experience of the past two years has been that the actual expenditures, regardless of the appropriations, have run up nearly to the figures that have been estimated for the coming year. For this proceeding Mr. SENNE claims extraordinary merit, and thinks THE TRIBUNE has done the Board an injustice by comparing the appropriations of this year with the appropriations of the two preceding years, instead of comparing this year's appropriations with the actual squanderings of the two preceding years. Perhaps Mr. SENNE would have been right about this if THE TRIBUNE had ever justified the illegal excess of expenditures over the appropriations during the two preceding years; but Mr. SENNE will not be able to find that THE TRIBUNE ever indorsed these unlawful excesses. On the contrary, it has always condemned them. THE TRIBUNE could not fairly have compared the expenditures of the last two years with the expenditures of the coming year, because it does not know what these expenditures will be, but only what the appropriations are. For 1876-'77 the appropriations were $667,480, but the expenditures were swollen to $900,000. For 1877-'78 the appropriations were $700,000, but the taxes devoured were $1,017,742. This year the appropriations are $1,133,155, but what the actual expenditures will be no mortal man outside of the Ring can foretell. Following the same ratio of increase in tax-eating over appropriations, the inference would be warranted that the Board will spend $1,500,000 the coming year.

But Mr. SENNE contends that, while in previous years expenditures exceeded appropriations by several hundred thousand dollars, this will not be the case during the coming year, but that the appropriations have been made on the basis of actual expenditures of previous years, with the intention of keeping expenses in the future at the amount appropriated. This is merely in the nature of a flimsy promise, with no guarantee in the past conduct of the Board that the promise will be kept. But, suppose it be actually carried out, then the expenditures will still be in excess of the expenditures of last year and the year before; and THE TRIBUNE contends now, as it has always contended, that the expenditures of the last two years have been grossly extravagant. It will not acquiesce in still greater extravagance for the coming year merely in order to induce the people to vote a mortgage on their property of $750,000 to carry on the Court-House work. In other words, Mr. SENNE and the County Board contend that it will be necessary to expend $1,133,155 from Sept. 1, 1878, to Sept. 1, 1879, in support of the various departments and institutions, because the sum of $1,017,742 was expended from Sept. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1878, in the same reckless manner.

THE TRIBUNE contends that, instead of spending $1,000,000 this last year, the expenses should have been kept down to $700,000, the amount of appropriation, and likewise, instead of appropriating $1,133,155 for the coming year and expending that amount, not more than $700,000 should have been appropriated, and the expenditures should be kept down to that figure. In the latter case there would be over $400,000 of the present tax-levy to apply to the Court-House, and there would then be no excuse for asking the issue of bonds to any amount. THE TRIBUNE also contends that, if the issue of bonds be refused, sufficient money will be saved out of the general appropriations to go on with the Court-House work.

Proper comparisons justify THE TRIBUNE's position and condemn that of the Board, as represented by Mr. SENNE. In the year 1873 the actual expenditures for the maintenance of the county institutions were $559,000; in 1874, the sum was $576,000. It is proposed to expend this year more than double what was expended in either of those years. Now note the difference. In 1874 the assessed value of the property of Cook County was $318,822,573; this year it is $164,757,430. That is to say, the taxable value of the property on which to pay taxes has decreased 50 per cent, while the exactions upon the taxpayers have been increased 100 per cent! They have now only half as much taxable value to pay with as they had in 1874, and they are asked to pay double what they then paid for the same purpose! The difference is, that in 1873 the County Board was controlled by men like HITCHCOCK, HARRISON, CLOUGH, and others who favored economy instead of extravagance. But the contrast is rendered all the more striking by two other facts, viz.: The purchasing power of money has increased 33 per cent, and the prices of everything purchased and all wages paid have decreased at least 33 per cent. Nevertheless the Board insists that it is necessary to expend twice as much in dear money now as of cheap money in 1873 or 1874; and on this plea alone bases its demand for the issue of bonds. THE TRIBUNE disputes this outrageous claim as preposterous, and hence opposes the issue of mortgage bonds as utterly unnecessary and wicked.

AN INSURANCE SCARE.

New York has just had another spasm concerning fire insurance in Chicago. This time it is produced by the late fire on Canalport avenue, at which a furniture factory was destroyed. That old factory was, so far as it was a fire-trap, a public nuisance, and the public interest has been benefited by its destruction. Under the law, no wooden building can take its place, and insurance companies should rejoice that it has been removed. The building was a wooden shell 100x100 feet, and contained some furniture stock, but the Fire Department had no difficulty in confining the fire to the premises in which it originated.

The New York *Mail*, at the instigation probably of some insurance man, calls attention to this as a warning of the possible repetition in Chicago of the fire of 1871. It describes the district in the neighborhood of this fire as one in which are located the great lumber-yards, planing-mills, and furniture and box factories; and says that the residences are mainly wooden, and that underwriters always view it with "horror." The *Mail* greatly exaggerates and misstates the facts. Since the fire of 1871, and since the fire ordinances, there has been no wooden building, whether for residence or factory, erected in this city. Such residences and stores as have been built in the lumber district have been constructed of brick or stone, and all the factories have been built with special reference to avoiding fires, and especially any extensive conflagrations. The planing-mills, furniture and box factories built of late years are not, as of old, large wooden structures four or more stories high. They are all of brick, and mainly of low elevation, and, in case of fire, can be drowned out by the water from the fire-plug or from the fire-apparatus. Every precaution has been taken to avoid fire from without, and, in case of fire from within, to enable the Fire Department to keep the fire confined to the premises. An entirely new and complete water-works establishment has been constructed within close proximity to the district, furnishing, in case of fire, a greater supply of water and with greater force than supplied the whole city in 1871. Nor are the lumber-yards the source of any danger. The lumber trade of this city has always been of great magnitude, but no fire of any consequence ever originated in lumber-yards, nor has any fire in such yards obtained any destructive force because in a lumber-yard. It is difficult to originate a fire in a lumber-yard, and, once begun, it does not spread rapidly. A lumber-pile is almost a solid mass, and does not spread the flames as do hollow buildings. With ordinary care and vigilance, a lumber-yard is not any more hazardous than a coal-yard; while hollow wooden buildings, especially if over two stories high, are the most efficacious of all combustibles in spreading a conflagration. In addition to the water-power recently erected near the lumber district is the river, and also the numerous slips penetrating the lumber-yards at frequent intervals, giving a supply of water available for prompt use on the spot, and in inexhaustible quantity. In fact, the lumber district has long since practically ceased to be an object of serious danger to the city. The annual maps printed in this city showing the progress of buildings of brick and stone exhibit the rapid change which is going on, even in the dreaded lumber district. An adherence on the part of the City Council to the policy of excluding wooden buildings will in due time give, in the shape of brick walls, a resistance to the extension of fires which this city has never known in its past history. The removal by fire of the old wooden factory on Canalport avenue was the removal of a greater menace to public safety than is furnished by a dozen lumber-yards, located as those are on the South Branch of the river. Owners of residence property in that neighborhood promptly take advantage of any displacement of the wooden structures to improve the general value of all property by erecting brick buildings. Each new building of this permanent character diminishes the danger of any extensive conflagration, and adds an inducement for the demolition of wooden residences. New York cannot fabricate a pretext for raising the price of insurance by any irrational assertions of danger from the lumber-yards in Chicago.

ENGLAND'S DILEMMA.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has sent back the taunting reply to the Viceroy of India that he has no explanations to make, and in the language of the late Mr. TWEED asks, "What are you going to do about it?" It is clear that he would not the second time have offered a serious affront to England had he not been prepared to take the consequences, and had he not been encouraged by a mighty Power behind him, and by the prospect of assistance from the powerful "hill tribes" who have heretofore been supposed to be friendly to the English, and from the native Indian Princes whose loyalty to Lord BEACONSFIELD's Empress of India has always been problematical. The masterly policy of inactivity which has characterized the Viceroy is creating alarm all over England. The fine weather, it is said, will break up next month, and yet the campaign has not fairly begun. To fight the fierce Afghan mountaineers in winter would be folly, so that the real active operations of the war can hardly be looked for before spring. Six months is a long time to give the Ameer for preparation. It is now nearly three months since the Russian Envoy was received at Cabul and a friendly understanding was arrived at between the Czar and the Ameer. The nature of that understanding is apparent from what has already transpired. Twice, in the most taunting manner, the Ameer has snubbed England through her Viceroy. It it is already known that the Ameer has received assistance for the campaign, and that assistance can come from no other quarter than Russia. We have already seen in the war been Servia and Turkey how Russia can aid the weaker power without contributing even a squad of soldiers or violating neutrality regulations. If Servia could begin a campaign with improved rifles and Krupp cannon, and with Russian engineers and officers, it will not be remarkable to find Afghanistan possessing the same advantages. When we remember also that the tribes bordering upon Afghanistan have already cast in their lot with Russia, and the subtle and successful character of Russian intrigue, it will be still more remarkable if thousands of Turcomans and the savage warriors of the "hill tribes" are not found fighting for the Ameer when war begins in earnest.

What is the game of Russia? It is not possible for the Ameer to defeat England ultimately. But it is possible for him, with the silent help of Russia and Persia, to prolong the war, and make it terribly expensive for England at a time when she is already in the throes of a panic and India is bankrupt. Russia will not object to the war on this account. But here the diplomat steps in. She has already moved the pieces on the board, so that Afghanistan and England stand face to face ready to fall upon each other, and Russia has the move, and that move will place England in a serious dilemma. Its direction is best explained by the following declaration which the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts in the mouth of the Russian diplomatist speaking to the English Government:

> You have to choose between a really very awkward war on your Indian frontier, and certain concessions demanded by the voice of humanity and the wishes of the Czar in European Turkey. You can see, you do see, that your difficulty with Afghanistan is a matter very much out of your control, and very much in other people's. The conditions of warfare are changed with a change of weapons; this we found out at Plevna; and this you will find out, perhaps, in Afghanistan. Commerce has reached the cities of Afghanistan, and will place plenty of arms of precision there—we ourselves have more than we know what to do with; and, moreover, there are BAKERS of other nations besides the English. In the next place, you may find yourselves opposed by hordes of Turcomans, who throw their lives away very freely. Do not suppose that we could hold them back; or, if you fancy we could do so, ask yourselves why, under certain circumstances, we should restrain them voluntarily. Further, we have our own Central Asian conquests to secure; and if your troops march to one city and occupy it, we may find ourself obliged, for our own safety, to advance and occupy others, which I need not name. You cannot afford one signal defeat, either at the outset or in the middle of the campaign; because any such disaster might have the result of insurrectionary troubles in India itself. Now consider all these things; ponder not only what I have said but what I have left unsaid; and ask yourselves whether it is worth your while to run all these risks, and to incur these great costs, while your home revenue is running down and the Indian Treasury is exhausted, for the sake of combating our wishes as to Roumelia, Bulgaria, our indemnity, and your Turkish convention. Allow us our way in these matters unobstructed, and what can we promise you? We can promise you that you may dismiss your fears of unofficial war; all talk of alliance with the Ameer will cease; he will be left high and dry; he may even be persuaded to apologize at the last moment, and all will end happily.

In other words, Russia says to England Give us the concessions we have demanded in European Turkey and the Ameer shall comply with all *your* demands; refuse them, and this war shall go on until it exhausts you. That this threat is no empty one is shown already by the consternation with which the English regard the probability that England, not India, will have to pay the expenses of the war. At the outset it was argued that as the Afghan war was precipitated by Indian policy, and as it would be waged to prevent an Indian danger, therefore it must be paid for out of the Indian Treasury. Recent examinations of the Indian Treasury, however, have shown that it is not only empty but that the bottom has been knocked out of it. Those acquainted with Indian finances remind the Government that the people of India are taxed to death already, and that their country is in a state of abject misery. To make India pay the expense of the Afghan war must render increased taxation necessary. The present crushing system of taxes has produced discontent and ill-will; to increase it now would be to run the risk of alienating the whole Indian people from English rule, if not of raising a rebellion in the interests of the Afghans with whom they sympathize. It is a dangerous game the English are playing on one Afghan frontier while they are shaken with financial panic at home and while Russia waits and watches upon the other with nothing to lose but everything to gain. These circumstances may account for the slowness of England in moving to the attack. The Russian papers are quick to observe the embarrassment of England. The St. Petersburg *Golos*, the organ of Russian sentiment, says:

> England evidently aims at occupying a few positions in the hills to frighten the Ameer into concessions. But as it is equally obvious that SHERE ALI has long planned this campaign, he is not likely to be coerced by mere demonstrations. The Ameer may count upon the friendly neutrality of both Russia and Persia, as well as upon the sympathies and possible co-operation of the Indian semi-independent Princes. With these points in his favor, he can quietly await an attack, which must begin by the forcing of formidable passes. The British press evidently endeavors to persuade its readers that the Afghan war would be a mere local and unimportant affair. Notwithstanding the affront sustained, the caution displayed by people and politicians and their unwillingness to embark in the venture are a characteristic sign of the times.

A CONTRAST WORTH CONSIDERING.

The experience of the taxpayers in the City Government has taught what may be done by *insisting* upon retrenchment. Three years ago there was a set of men in the Council who boldly maintained that the City Government could not be supported for less than $5,000,000 a year. The press and the people contended that it could be supported for much less, and at last succeeded in electing an entire new set of men who were willing to try the experiment. The appropriations for the general expenses of the city, excluding the interest account, were reduced about $1,700,000 a year! and this year the City Government is actually expending only 85 per cent of the amount appropriated, in order to keep the actual expenditures within the actual collection of taxes. Thus, while a spirit of economy in the City Government was able to retrench to the extent of $1,700,000 a year in general expenses, the spirit that controls the County Board insists upon spending double what was spent for the maintenance of county institutions four years ago, and all this in utter contempt and disregard of the shrinkage in values of property, the shrinkage in wages, and the shrinkage in the ability of the people to pay. This is the course which Mr. SENNE approves as a means for urging the people to vote bonds in addition to an extortionate tax-levy. The concurrence of the whole Board in this condition of things teaches the people that they must again appeal to the Legislature for the privilege of electing an entire new Board as the only means for securing the same substitution of retrenchment for economy in county affairs that was secured in the City Council by the very same process.

In the meantime, Mr. SENNE's argument will not persuade any intelligent taxpayer to vote for the proposed issue of mortgage bonds. Because the expenditures of the County Board were unreasonably extravagant and excessive last year and the year before is no reason why they should be still more extravagant this and next year. The fact remains that the tax-levy yields, over and above the county-debt interest account, the sum of $1,133,155, and that, while this entire sum has been set aside for general expenses, it is certain that at least $300,000 could be saved out of it for work on the Court-House. While this is true, the people will not mortgage their property for the Court-House, but will insist upon such retrenchment in the general expenses as all the circumstances demand, in which case the work on the Court-House can be continued without selling one mortgage bond.

JUDGE HILTON MISREPRESENTS AND FALSIFIES.

On Monday last we reprinted from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* an interview with Judge HILTON, the chief representative of the A. T. STEWART estate, on the subject of the kid-glove controversy. Mr. HILTON is as dogmatic and oracular in discussing a mercantile question as he could have been had he founded the house of A. T. STEWART & Co. He now assaults everybody connected with the customs revenue service who has the temerity to do his duty. Secretary SHERMAN is denounced as a "political trickster who knows nothing about Custom-House affairs nor importations"; Collector MERRITT is characterized as a man of "very little mind or knowledge of his own," and as having decided the kid-glove cases "in accordance with SHERMAN's well-known cunning and tricky character"; the Philadelphia glove-importer, Mr. REID, upon whose testimony Mr. HILTON's house was convicted of "smuggling," as he calls it, is referred to contemptuously, and the Treasury agents are generally denounced. Mr. HILTON condescends (?) to speak courteously of the President. He patronizes Mr. HAYES and Mrs. HAYES. In answer to the question, "Do you confound President HAYES with any of these schemes of JOHN SHERMAN?" he says:

> Not a bit. I think Mr. HAYES is a correct and well-meaning man, and his wife is a lady, and I told him that his Secretary of the Treasury was bent upon unworthy objects, which had no business to be mixed up with the exercise of his office.

As Mr. HILTON is silent on the subject, it is to be presumed that the President did not have the purse-proud individual ejected from his office for grossly defaming his chief adviser. We say "defaming," and we mean that the man who prefers to the President of the United States, as against a member of his Cabinet, a charge of misconduct in vague terms, without specifying the nature of the alleged misconduct, and without offering evidence in support of the charge, deserves to be treated without respect.

But what kind of a case does Mr. HILTON make when put upon the defensive? The explanation of his bitterness is found in the following paragraph:

> In the history of the house of A. T. STEWART & Co. it has never been fined one cent. We do not now propose to take the position that we are smugglers. We propose to make this a question of the day as to whether a subservient Collector, acting under the ambitious cunning of a Secretary of the Treasury, shall put us in the position of having smuggled our goods.

This, however, is the position in which Mr. HILTON is placed, and he seeks to wriggle out of it. He gives a history of the kid-glove business of the house of A. T. STEWART & Co. He says that, in 1853, Mr. STEWART, "with his mercantile forethought," went to France and "picked out the best manufacturer there, and advanced him money to build a new factory, and employ many more hands, so that Mr. STEWART could rely upon a fixed quantity of first-class goods." The name of this happy Frenchman to whom STEWART *advanced* money was FORTIN. The gloves made by FORTIN & Co. are called the "Alexander" glove. "They might have been called the Stewart glove," says Mr. HILTON, "but it was finally thought better to give them Mr. STEWART's first name." If Mr. HILTON had felt at liberty to tell the whole truth, he would have said that the house of A. T. STEWART & Co. is the chief owner of FORTIN's factory. Mr. HILTON goes on to show that none of the kid gloves made for the American market are ever put upon the French or other foreign markets, because the hands of American women are so peculiar that the gloves made for any other market would not fit them, and *vice versa*. He does not explain how it happens that every female foreign tourist returns with scores of dozens of kid gloves bought in France. But let that pass. Mr. HILTON proceeds to show that the Alexander glove is offered nowhere but in America, and then says: "Now, you see, that the only standard price of those gloves is that which will arise from adding to the net price a fair percentage of profit to the manufacturer." To the question, "Do you mean to say that there is no means of determining what those goods are worth in Paris?" Mr. HILTON replies:

> That is it. The manufacturers not only of our gloves but of other gloves consigned to other merchants—all made for the American market—cast up the cost, added a percentage for his investment and profit, and we entered the gloves at the Custom-House at a price of 42 francs a dozen, without duty. The duty on the kid glove is ad valorem. The conflict, therefore, arose between the importers and the Government as to what the real value of these gloves was.

Mr. HILTON states the point correctly. The agents of consigned gloves insist that there is no way of ascertaining the market value of any brand of foreign goods sold only in this market except by applying to the manufacturers, whose interest it is to cheat the Government. The Government may show, for instance, that the foreign market price or value of a kid glove no better than the "Alexander" is 52 francs per dozen—may show it by accounts of actual sales by price-lists, etc.; still, the American agents of foreign manufacturers will insist that no case is made; that there can be no market value for a particular brand of merchandise that is not actually sold in the foreign market. This elucidation of the subject shows the advantage of owning a kid-glove factory in France; shows how all-embracing was the "mercantile forethought" of the late Mr. STEWART. By himself making the kid gloves required by his trade, he was able to act in the double capacity of consignor and consignee; and, above all, upon the theory that the market value could only be fixed on the basis of actual sales, by declining to make any sales in France, he reserved to himself the power to fix absolutely and beyond review the price upon which he was willing to pay duty to the Government! It is in this way—leaving importers to fix the market value of their own merchandise—that the revenue has been robbed to the extent of about 25 to 40 per cent on all consigned goods, particularly silks and kid gloves. No wonder that New York retains the importing trade. It is not a question of capital and enterprise, as Mr. HILTON dogmatically asserts, but of honesty. The honest importer at Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago who pays a duty on the real foreign value of his merchandise is compelled to retire and give place to the rogues at New York who rob the revenue to the extent of 25 per cent of its dues.

Let us consider Mr. HILTON a moment in his role of a falsifier. In answer to the question, "Beyond the glove question what is to be said as to the general charge that Western importers cannot compete with New York importers?" he says:

> That was made the subject of a thorough inquest some time ago. Mr. LEITER, of FIELD, LEITER & Co., at Chicago, and a gentleman from the house of SHILLITO, in Cincinnati (I think it was SHILLITO), and Mr. LIBBY, of our house, investigated that subject. They found nothing to report against as to any inequality or favoritism, and therefore made no report.

It is matter of great public notoriety that Mr. LEITER and his associate merchants of the West found such conclusive evidence of abuses and frauds in the customs revenue service in New York that they were constrained to believe its reform impossible without an amendment of the tariff laws. They accordingly stated the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, and submitted a bill making radical changes in the tariff on consigned goods,—silks and kid gloves. They actually went to Washington and appeared with the Secretary before the Ways and Means Committee to urge its passage. So great were the frauds and abuses, in the opinion of Mr. LEITER and his associates, that they proposed the re-enactment of the Moieties law, repealed in 1874. And yet Mr. HILTON has the effrontery to declare, falsely, that they "found nothing to report against as to any inequality or favoritism, and therefore made no report"!

We can conceive of no other explanation of this than that Mr. HILTON proposes literally to throw down the glove to Mr. LEITER. He says in effect: Mr. LEITER, you dare not publicly dispute me when I say that you found no evidence of customs abuses and fraud in New York. If you do, I shall refuse to continue sales of Alexander kids to you, and, even at a valuation of 49 francs the dozen, you cannot compete with us in importations, and you know it. Mr. LEITER knows how to resent an insult, and he will be very likely to pick up Mr. HILTON's kid glove.

In the course of his long diatribe Mr. HILTON said:

> I tell you the importing business will rest in New York until the Western merchants have capital enough to step over our heads and look out for those in Europe as well as we do. It certainly is no portion of the Governmental providence to destroy the sagacity of the American merchant.

Whereupon the interviewer responded interrogatively: "I thought I had been reading considerable about New York losing its trade?" To which Mr. HILTON replied rather testily:

> Oh, that referred only to the export of grain, meat, etc. Of course, our facilities were deficient for some time, and our associate cities sent a good deal of stuff away, as they continue to do. That has nothing to do with the importing trade.

This admission in regard to the export trade in grain and meats gives away Mr. HILTON's entire case, and leaves him exposed as a defender of frauds upon the revenue. Five years ago nearly this entire business paid a royalty to New York City *for the use of capital*. To-day it is transacted almost exclusively direct by Western merchants with Western capital. There are at least ten million dollars employed in Chicago alone in the different branches of meat exportation, and it is Chicago capital, and pays no interest to anybody but its owners. This fact alone demonstrates that, in the language of Mr. HILTON, "Western merchants have capital enough to step over [our] New York merchants' heads and look out for those in Europe as well as [we] New York merchants do." All Western importers ask is that New York importers shall be compelled to pay the same rates of customs duties that they do, and they undertake to import direct all the foreign goods consumed west of the Rocky Mountains. And the Secretary of the Treasury, who will see that the revenue laws are equally enforced at all ports, need not fear to be called a tricky politician by the bully HILTON.

The gas companies are beginning to discuss the subject of electric light, and the possibility of Mr. EDISON destroying the value of gas stock with his new invention. At a recent meeting of gas manufacturers, Mr. NEAL, of Boston, thought that if the fondest and wildest aspirations of Mr. EDISON and others are realized, the gas companies could still save themselves from "going up" by becoming manufacturers of the electric light as well as of gas. Inventors would be most likely to treat with them, and if some way were invented by which the supply of electricity could be measured, they might still do a good business, manufacturing at a cost of say five cents, paying 45 cents royalty to the inventor, and charging $1 to the consumer.

If WADE HAMPTON can't control the members of his own party in South Carolina, and enforce the laws, let him, as Governor of the State, appeal to President HAYES for assistance. The army is not so small but that a regiment or two can be spared to fight the Red Shirts. Nobody who knows WADE HAMPTON will say that he is a coward; but he is proving false to his most solemn pledges to see fair play.

The two T's—TWEED and TILDEN—are likely to pass into history as a pair of the greatest political scamps who were ever thrown to the surface in this country. TWEED stands a fair chance to be estimated by posterity as the smaller rascal of the two. He was born, and bred, and brought up a rogue, and can plead his early environment in bar against unjust aspersions upon his name. But not so with crafty SAM. He belongs to that infamous crowd of sinners who knew their duty but did it not. TWEED's wrong-doing was inspired by ignorance, TILDEN's by inherent cussedness, aided by consummate knowledge. TWEED will endeavor to euchre the Devil out of his ready money: Tilden will try and despoil him of his sulphurous empire.

In his admirable speech at Philadelphia the other evening, Senator CONKLING turned the lesson of the Glasgow Bank failure to good account by way of illustration. He said:

> Those who have just been ruined in the colossal failure in Scotland—the failure of the Bank of Glasgow for $59,000,000—would be glad, indeed, if British consols had been deposited as American consols had been deposited, for security for the circulation—[cheers]—that circulation which the other day, in the twinkle of an eye, turned to ashes in her hands, and I saw in the *Telegraph* yesterday that an assessment, as I remember, of four times the amount of the shares held by the respective stockholders had already been made upon them. I say in the hearing of all, that under our national banking system, the failure of the Bank of Glasgow could not have occurred, and I do not refer to our provisions for the security of the circulation alone, but to all the provisions of the National Banking law.

Only fifty miles from Washington, the other day, a Republican meeting was held at which United States Marshal RAMSDELL made a speech. RAMSDELL indulged in some humorous remarks regarding the Democratic party, and a colored man named TROTTER shouted with laughter. WILLIAM REESE, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, was present, and ordered TROTTER to suppress his laughter. TROTTER declined to do it. REESE drew his revolver and shot him through the heart, and the chivalry of Virginia applauded the act as a very proper rebuke of his insolence. REESE has not yet been arrested.

The Dubuque *Herald* refuses to join in the idiocy of the Chicago *Times*, which claims that the election of Congressmen in Iowa in October was void. It says that, no matter what the technicalty may be, justice and fairness would be against a second election, and even if temporary advantage were gained, which would be doubtful, the ultimate results would be bad. The Colorado election, it significantly adds, is a sufficient lesson in that respect. The *Times* is devoting all its energies to prove that it is best for the Democracy of Iowa to hold another election in November.

The Secretary of the Fiat Central Committee addresses an insolent note to THE TRIBUNE denying the "surmise" that Gen. BATES would be in Chicago on Friday, at the time of the Democratic conference, with a view to an arrangement to withdraw from the canvass in behalf of the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. It is very certain the said "surmise" was currently talked on the street on Monday, but THE TRIBUNE expressed no opinion as to its probable truth.

It is curious that TILDEN's nearest and best friends should have so compromised him. Not to mention the visiting statesmen, there was GEORGE W. SMITH, to whom cipher dispatches were sent, who has been TILDEN's confidential clerk for many years, and Col. W. T. PELTON, his nephew, resides with TILDEN and has his office with Sly SAMMY down-town. These men are Mr. TILDEN's agents, not his enemies.

When the Electoral Commission declared Mr. HAYES elected and entitled to the office of President of the United States, Mr. CHARLES FRIGID ADAMS came forth from his retirement and endeavored to fix the brand of fraud upon the President. But when asked the other day what he thought about the cipher dispatches, he replied that he was "merely a private citizen" and hadn't a word to say.

HENRY HAVEMEYER comes next and says he didn't know anything about the cipher dispatches. Large numbers were sent to his office and called for by other parties, but he knew nothing of their contents. Of course not. Butter wouldn't melt in the mouth of any one belonging to the Gramercy Park gang.

SAM CARY is making fiat-money speeches in Pennsylvania for $40 per hour. He got $100 for his speech at Meadville, and $40 for his speech at Conneaut of one hour in duration. Times are hard and business dull, but $40 per hour for such journeyman's work as SAM puts in is pretty good pay.

A. S. HEWITT, another of TILDEN's original friends and supporters, has just been defeated for the Congressional nomination. The man POTTER, nominated in his stead, is known to be a violent opponent of TILDEN's. SAMMY is getting slaughtered in the house of his own friends.

Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana, says that Dr. DE LA MATYR, the Greenback Congressman-elect, will vote with the Democrats on all essential questions. The Republican Greenbackers who voted for DE LA MATYR sold themselves cheap.

It is reported that the stockholders of the New York *Sun* have held a meeting and informed Mr. DANA that he must stop his everlasting howl of "fraud," or abdicate. They have heard all they can stand of that sort of nonsense.

A Greenback idiot by the name of COOK,—"Judge" COOK,—out in Iowa, felt so good after his election that he burned his old coat at a glorification meeting in his own town last week, because he had once worn it as a Republican.

This is the whole story of the Democratic gerrymander in Ohio: Nine Republican Congressmen received 30,791 majority; eleven Democratic Congressmen received 19,780 majority. Net gain by Democratic rascality, 11,011.

"Our Scandalous Politics" is the title of a popular lecture by JAMES PARTON. But JAMES had not then heard of the cipher dispatches when he wrote that lecture. He will probably add a new chapter for this winter's use.

Two of the most conspicuous Democrats in the United States to-day—SAMUEL J. TILDEN and JEFFERSON DAVIS—are alike in one respect—neither of them have any children. Blessings often come to us in disguise.

It is said that "Gentleman" GEORGE H. PENDLETON now views himself in the glass as a probable candidate for the Presidency in 1880. GEORGE would make a handsome race, if nothing more.

American beer took the first prize at the Paris Exposition, but no brewer returns as a chevalier. The awarding committee was probably served with snits instead of schooners.

Gummery BLAIR thinks TILDEN missed it in noticing the cipher-dispatch business at all. So does everybody else, considering his lame and impotent conclusion.

Democrats in Washington say that TILDEN is dead and that they are glad of it. But after life's fitful fever he doesn't sleep well. The old sinner has bad dreams.

Prof. NEWBERRY discovers that the New Jersey and Long Island coasts are gradually sinking,—"sinking at the rate of a few inches a century."

The New Orleans *Democrat* uses a column of its valuable space to show that SAM RANDALL should not be elected Speaker of the next House.

In California the Chinese servant is useful because he wears soft-bottomed shoes and is a good witness in a divorce court.

DONN PIATT advises TALMAGE, "the preposterous pulpit round-dancer and stump-orator of the LORD," to raid Gramercy Park.

LOCAL PO[LITICS]

General Certainty o[f] ... Victory

Some More Instances ... Economy and ...

Abner Taylor to Geo[rge] ... Doolittle and ...

How Kern Is Bled—Kehoe D... The Irish Repub[lic]...

REPUBLICAN HEA[DQUARTERS].

There was the usual amou[nt] ... the State Republican Headq[uarters] ... Pacific Hotel yesterday. ... received a large lot of lette[rs] ... ment from almost all part[s] ... the morning a missive ... prominent citizen of St. Cl[air] ... he says: "I am one of a fe[w] ... to go off with the Greenb[ack] ... old Democrat, but this ti[me] ... straight Republican ticket ... first, because the Democr[atic] ... platform; second, because ... cratic party; and, third, wh... there is left has been led ... is worse than crime. My re... of Gen. Bates and his follo[wers] ... has lied to our people throu[gh] ... He aims to apologize for ... aid to put down lawlessne[ss] ... the State. He is exceeding[ly] ... weak-kneed if he can't stan[d] ...

A letter from Morgan ... can put us down for 1,000 ... this fall." Another from ... that it will go Republica[n] ... majority. And this is the ... ence that is being received ... State.

At the county headquarte[rs] ... party, Nos. 107 and 109 La... interest centres. There ne[ver] ... confidence of success than ... friends predict for him a ... 6,000, while the friends o[f] ... that the entire county tic[ket] ... least 10,000 majority.

The Seventh Senatorial ... Committee met in Republica[n] ... terday morning, with Mr. ... It was ordered that a com[mittee] ... from each Commissioner's d[istrict] ... to act in connection with t[he] ... mittee in carrying on the ca[mpaign] ... lowing named were chosen ... ond; T. B. Robb, Third; ... Fourth; John Sidle, Fifth; ... derholdt, of the Sixth Distr[ict] ... Campaign Committee was ... C. K. Bannister, M. D. E... Lake View, Nicholas Kimk... M. Van Allen, John H. Hi... G. H. Campbell, John Fi... Senne, T. P. Robb; Calu[met] ... M. Hopkinson; Cicero, ... M. Davis, O. N. Herric[k] ... Corrington, Samuel Vial; ... good, J. W. Finney; North... Niles, Matt Conrad; Elk ... Barrington, S. W. Kingsle[y] ... Schultz; Palatine, F. J. Fri... John Fosse; Wheeling, Mey... William Kolze; Proviso, ... Thornton, J. S. Bielfeldt; ... sen; Bremen, C. Andrews; ... holdt; Lemont, J. B. Ro... Humphrey; Palos, A. McC... Arnold; Jefferson, M. Matt... John Berg, J. J. Chase.

It was ordered that the Ex[ecutive] ... should meet every morning ... Executive Committee at 11, ... headquarters.

The County Republican Ca[mpaign] ... held its usual morning mee[ting] ... headquarters yesterday. In ... President Conrad Folz pre[sided] ... from the various wards wer[e] ... thusiastic. John Sweeey, ... Ward, reported, as a Demo[crat] ... sition to Kern in his section ... that Hoffman and Mann wou[ld] ... in that ward. Encouragin[g] ... ceived from all sides, and it ... that nearly all the Sociali[sts] ... publican ticket this fall, rath[er] ... sentatives and help to elect ... It was decided to hold a ... meeting next Monday night ... from a Special Committee, ... Drummond had consented ... ors of Election. Committe[e] ... to send in suitable name[s] ... of well-known Republicans.

Naturalization blanks ... headquarters to-day.

The Executive Committe[e] ... meetings on the North, Sou[th] ... at which Gen. Logan, Sen... other distinguished gentleme[n] ... time fixed is for Friday, Sat... evenings. In regard to t[he] ... District, the Committee dec... testants alone, and to keep ... the fight. It is probable ... of Indiana, will speak here d... as he has been written to f... the Executive Committee.

KERN.

The efficiency of Charley ... being well shown up daily. ... Mr. M. C. Sloan he charged ... Barbier which that man nev... no meals at all in the jail, a... roam around at his own sw... Sloan paid his board-bills ... escape of Frank Cunning... thief, is another fine comme... efficiency as Sheriff. And t... tensions. One has but to lo... men he employs to see how ... is in that.

Charley Kern and his fr... over the idea that they were ... cuted Sherry and Connolly. ... poor Irishmen," was the ... to have made. It is re... said to a gentleman, "... — Irish votes anyhow. ... votes without them." In ... Kern is imposing upon the I... necessary to state that it is ... notify the judges of elect... purpose of registering vot... It is made by law his imp... does not devolve upon the ... would like to have people ... utterly failed to do his duty ... has neglected all the ward... there was a feeling against h... notably the case in the F... and Eighth, and Seventee[nth] ... two latter wards the ... termined against him, ... gent Irish voters swear ... give him the shake on electi[on] ... the Irish," was the rema[rk] ... to drop from the lips of ... prominent fuglemen; "you ... votes for 50 cents apiece ... affront is apt to be resente[d] ... tion-day in such a way that ... ers will never forget."

Kern received 35 cents ... prisoners only after he had ... with the County Board and ... sioner Johnson one of his ... of all is that he afterward ... pact with Commissioner ... opposed the paying of 35 ce[nts] ... prisoners until after he had ... view with Kern. At the tim[e] ... missioner Cleary openly ins... gain and sale had been eff[ected] ... and Fitzgerald, but he wou[ld] ... was, though strenuously ... TRIBUNE and other newspa[pers] ...

KERN'S "CUSSE[DNESS]."

To the Editor of T[he Tribune].

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—In ... show up some of the inner ... concern, and anywhere el... this showing would be qu[ite] ... gate him to the civil list a... in the matter of the $30,000 ... ing of prisoners at 35 cents ... else), he is not entirely to bl[ame] ... County Board "stand in" ... a double necessity rests on ... election,—to clean out both ... sters summarily.

In the long list of attach... Kern menagerie it is not h... sons selected to draw doub... personal worth or fitness, b... immense "influence" in th... or in setting up the boys wit[h] ... ation in liquid shape. And th... statement made two years ag[o] ... which was that Kern was ... Board of Trade, who unanim... good fellow, and that the Bo... secure his election. I und... merely meant that Kern ... among the members, and t... time, and may be true no[w] ... took particular pains at a ...

al of the two. He was born, and rought up a rogue, and can plead vironment in bar against unjust upon his name. But not so with He belongs to that infamous ners who knew their duty but did ED's wrong-doing was inspired by ILDEN's by inherent cussedness, summate knowledge. TWEED will uchre the Devil out of his ready en will try and despoil him of his mpire.

mirable speech at Philadelphia the Senator CONKLING turned the Glasgow Bank failure to good ac of illustration. He said:

have just been ruined in the colossal cotland—the failure of the Bank of $50,000,000—would be glad, indeed, sols had been deposited as American been deposited, for security for the [cheers]—that circulation which the n the twinkle of an eye, turned to hands, and I saw in the Telegraph t an assessment, as I remember, of e amount of the shares held by the reholders had already been made upon in the hearing of all, that under our king system, the failure of the Bank ould not have occurred, and I do not provisions for the security of the cire, but to all the provisions of the king law.

miles from Washington, the other blican meeting was held at which es Marshal RAMSDELL made a MSDELL indulged in some humorous arding the Democratic party, and a named TROTTER shouted with WILLIAM REESE, Chairman of the County Committee, was present, TROTTER to suppress his laughter. clined to do it. REESE drew his shot him through the heart, and of Virginia applauded the act as a rebuke of his insolence. REESE been arrested.

nque Herald refuses to join in the Chicago Times, which claims that of Congressmen in Iowa in October It says that, no matter what the nay be, justice and fairness would second election, and even if tempoge were gained, which would be e ultimate results would be bad. o election, it significantly adds, is a sson in that respect. The Times is its energies to prove that it is best nocracy of Iowa to hold another ovember.

ary of the Fiat Central Committee insolent note to THE TRIBUNE desurmise" that Gen. BATES would o on Friday, at the time of the conference, with a view to an aro withdraw from the canvass in be Democratic candidate for State It is very certain the said "surcurrently talked on the street on THE TRIBUNE expressed no opinprobable truth.

ns that TILDEN's nearest and best ld have so compromised him. Not the visiting statesmen, there was SMITH, to whom cipher dispatches ho has been TILDEN's confidential ny years, and Col. W. T. PELTON, resides with TILDEN and has his y SAMMY down-town. These men DEN's agents, not his enemies.

Electoral Commission declared Mr. ted and entitled to the office of the United States, Mr. CHARLES MS came forth from his retirement ored to fix the brand of fraud upon nt. But when asked the other day ught about the cipher dispatches, hat he was "merely a private citidn't a word to say.

AVEMEYER comes next and says he anything about the cipher disrge numbers were sent to his office for by other parties, but he knew heir contents. Of course not. But melt in the mouth of any one bee Gramercy Park gang.

is making flat-money speeches in for $40 per hour. He got $100 for Meadville, and $40 for his speech f one hour in duration. Times are siness dull, but $40 per hour for man's work as SAM puts in is pay.

ITT, another of TILDEN's original upporters, has just been defeated gressional nomination. The man inated in his stead, is known to be pponent of TILDEN's. SAMMY is ghtered in the house of his own

CDONALD, of Indiana, says that MATTE, the Greenback Congressill vote with the Democrats on all estions. The Republican Green voted for DE LA MATYR sold heap.

rted that the stockholders of the Sun have held a meeting and in DANA that he must stop his ever of "fraud," or abdicate. They all they can stand ot that sort of

ck idiot by the name of COOK,— COOK,—out in Iowa, felt so good ction that he burned his old coat at n meeting in his own town last se he had once worn it as a Repub-

e whole story of the Democratic r in Ohio: Nine Republican Coneceived 30,791 majority; eleven Congressmen received 19,780 magain by Democratic rascality, 11,011.

ndalous Politics" is the title of a ure by JAMES PARTON. But JAMES en heard of the cipher dispatches ote that lecture. He will probably hapter for this winter's use.

e most conspicuous Democrats in States to-day—SAMUEL J. TILDEN SON DAVIS—are alike in one respect them have any children. Blessings o us in disguise.

that "Gentleman" GEORGE H. PENw views himself in the glass as a ndidate for the Presidency in 1880. uld make a handsome race, if noth-

beer took the first prize at the sition, but no brewer returns as a The awarding committee was probavith suits instead of schooners.

BLAIR thinks TILDEN missed it in e cipher-dispatch business at all. erybody else, considering his lame t conclusion.

s in Washington say that TILDEN is at they are glad of it. But after ever he doesn't sleep well. The old ad dreams.

YBERRY discovers that the New Jerg Island coasts are gradually sinkg at the rate of a few inches a cen-

Orleans Democrat uses a column of space to show that SAM RANDALL be elected Speaker of the next House.

rnia the Chinese servant is useful wears soft-bottomed shoes and tness in a divorce court.

ATT advises TALMAGE, "the prepos t round-dancer and stump-orator of to raid Gramercy Park.

LOCAL POLITICS.

General Certainty of a Republican Victory.

Some More Instances of Kern's Bogus Economy and Reform.

Abner Taylor to George E. White—Doolittle and Aldrich.

How Kern Is Bled—Kehoe Determined to Stick—The Irish Repudiate Kern.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

There was the usual amount of work done at the State Republican Headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Secretary Shepard received a large lot of letters giving encouragement from almost all parts of the State. In the morning a missive was received from a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, in which he says: "I am one of a few who were inclined to go off with the Greenback party. I am an old Democrat, but this time I shall vote the straight Republican ticket. My reasons are, first, because the Democratic party has no platform; second, because there is no Democratic party; and, third, what little of the party there is left has been led by imbecility, which is worse than crime. My reason for going back of Gen. Bates and his followers is because he has lied to our people through his mouthpieces. He aims to apologize for having attempted to aid to put down lawlessness in this section of the State. He is exceedingly thin-skinned and weak-kneed if he can't stand that test."

A letter from Morgan County says: "You can put us down for 1,000 Republican majority this fall." Another from Cass County says that it will go Republican by at least 1,500 majority. And this is the style of correspondence that is being received from all parts of the State.

At the county headquarters of the Republican party, Nos. 107 and 109 Lake street, the great interest centres. There never was felt greater confidence of success than this fall. Hoffman's friends predict for him a majority of at least 6,000, while the friends of Gen. Mann predict that the entire county ticket will carry by at least 10,000 majority.

The Seventh Senatorial District Executive Committee met in Republican headquarters yesterday morning, with Mr. Payne in the chair. It was ordered that a committee of five, one from each Commissioner's district, be appointed to act in connection with the Executive Committee in carrying on the campaign. The following named were chosen: E. P. Payne, Second; T. B. Robb, Third; E. J. Whitehead, Fourth; John Sidle, Fifth; and Theodore Weiderholdt, of the Sixth District. The following Campaign Committee was elected: Evanston, C. K. Bannister, M. D. Ewell, T. K. Elvery; Lake View, Nicholas Kimkle, S. F. Hanchett, M. Van Allen, John H. Hill; Norwood Park, G. H. Campbell, John Fircke; Maine, H. C. Senne, T. P. Robb; Calumet, John Sidle, M. Hopkinson; Cicero, R. Pearsall, G. M. Davis, O. N. Herrick; Lyons, N. S. Corrington, Samuel Vial; New Trier, S. W. Osgood, J. W. Finney; Northfield, John Stryker; Niles, Matt Conrad; Elk Grove, J. M. Allen; Barrington, S. W. Kingsley; Hanover, C. F. Schultz; Palatine, F. J. Fribert; Schaumberg, John Fosse; Wheeling, Meyer Bluhm; Leyden, William Kolze; Proviso, C. J. Perscheck; Thornton, J. S. Bielfieldt; Worth, E. P. Hansen; Bremen, C. Andrews; Bloom, T. Weiderholdt; Lemont, J. B. Rood; Orland, John Humphrey; Palos, A. McCord; Rich, William Arnold; Jefferson, M. Matteson, S. J. Hansen, John Berg, J. J. Chase.

It was ordered that the Executive Committee should meet every morning at 10 o'clock and the Executive Committee at 11, both at Republican headquarters.

The County Republican Campaign Committee held its usual morning meeting at 11 o'clock in headquarters yesterday. In the absence of the President Conrad Folz presided. The reports from the various wards were cheering and enthusiastic. John Sweeey, of the Seventeenth Ward, reported, as a Democrat, that the opposition to Kern in his section was increasing, and that Hoffman and Mann would get a large vote in that ward. Encouraging reports were received from all sides, and it is more than likely that nearly all the Socialists will vote the Republican ticket this fall, rather than lose Representatives and help to elect Democrats to office. It was decided to hold a grand ratification meeting next Monday night. Mr. C. H. Willett, from a Special Committee, reported that Judge Drummond had consented to appoint Supervisors of Election. Committeemen were requested to send in suitable names from each precinct of well-known Republicans.

Naturalization blanks may be obtained at headquarters to-day.

The Executive Committee are arranging for meetings on the North, South, and West Sides, at which Gen. Logan, Senator Oglesby, and other distinguished gentlemen will speak. The time fixed is for Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings. In regard to the First Senatorial District, the Committee decided to let the contestants alone, and to keep their hands out of the fight. It is probable that Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, will speak here during the campaign, as he has been written to for that purpose by the Executive Committee.

KERN.

The efficiency of Charley Kern as Sheriff is being well shown up daily. In his dealing with Mr. M. C. Sloan he charged him for meals for Barbier which that man never got. Barbier ate no meals at all in the jail, and was allowed to roam around at his own sweet will. Yet Mr. Sloan paid his board-bills all the same. The escape of Frank Cunningham, the diamond thief, is another fine commentary upon Kern's efficiency as Sheriff. And then his reform pretensions. One has but to look at the class of men he employs to see how much truth there is in that.

Charley Kern and his friends long gloated over the idea that they were the ones who executed Sherry and Connolly. "They were only poor Irishmen," was the remark he is said to have made. It is reported that Kern said to a gentleman, "I don't want the —— Irish votes anyhow. I can get enough votes without them." In order to show how Kern is imposing upon the Irish people, it is but necessary to state that it is the Sheriff's duty to notify the judges of election to meet for the purpose of registering voters before election. It is made by law his imperative duty, and it does not devolve upon the County Clerk, as he would like to have people believe. Kern has utterly failed to do his duty in this regard. He has neglected all the wards where he thought there was a feeling against him, and it has been notably the case in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth, and Seventeenth Wards. In the two latter wards the feeling is very determined against him, and the intelligent Irish voters swear that they will give him the shake on election-day. "—— —— the Irish," was the remark that was heard to drop from the lips of one of Kern's most prominent fuglemen; "you can buy any of their votes for 50 cents apiece." This wholesale affront is apt to be resented at the polls on election-day in such a way that Kern and his followers will never forget.

Kern received 35 cents a day for dieting prisoners only after he had entered into a trade with the County Board and made ex-Commissioner Johnson one of his deputies. The worst of all is that he afterward entered into a compact with Commissioner Fitzgerald, who had opposed the paying of 35 cents a day for dieting prisoners until after he had the private interview with Kern. At the time mentioned Commissioner Cleary openly insinuated that a bargain and sale had been effected between Kern and Fitzgerald, but he would not say what it was, though strenuously asked to do so by TRIBUNE and other newspaper reporters.

KERN'S "CUSSEDNESS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—In Sunday's issue you show up some of the inner workings of Kern's concern, and anywhere else than in Chicago this showing would be quite sufficient to relegate him to the civil list after election. Still, in the matter of the $30,000 steal (for the dieting of prisoners at 35 cents per diem is nothing else), he is not entirely to blame, for in this the County Board "stand in" with him, and hence a double necessity rests on Republicans at this election,—to clean out both Kern and the Ringsters summarily.

In the long list of attaches belonging to the Kern menagerie it is not hard to pick out persons selected to draw double pay, not for any personal worth or fitness, but solely because of immense "infloence" in the ward, at the polls, or in setting up the boys with Democratic inspiration in liquid shape. And this reminds me of a statement made two years ago by a lover of Kern, which was that Kern was nominated by the Board of Trade, who unanimously voted him a good fellow, and that the Board would likewise secure his election. I understood this remark merely meant that Kern had many friends among the members, and this was true at that time, and may be true now; but the speaker took particular pains at a later date to inform me that Kern had created this reputation for cleverness by a generous distribution of the articles of trade, in which, as a business man, he was dealing. Business "sympathies" no doubt led the ward dealers to "whoop up the boys" for Kern, who, in turn, sympathized with the boys to the extent of putting them in soft places. Danger menaces the Republican ticket to-day, because so many most excellent citizens allow themselves to be indifferent, under the belief that the same robbery and rewarding of ringsters would be continued under Hoffman. And that worthy man could get 5,000 votes of this character if they could be assured on the following points: Will you keep prisoners at actual cost, or if any surplus, large or small, accrues, will you cover it into the Treasury? Will you reduce the wages, as well as the number of employes? Will you, in selecting necessary assistants, be governed by a reasonable regard as to the fitness of the men for the duties required, or will you surround yourself with ward dead-beats, whose only claim to notoriety is based on having yelled and stamped the loudest at a town meeting, and being utterly unfit or incapable for any private business whatever.

Believing Mr. Hoffman fully capable of filling the position, and the equal if not the superior of Kern in all the qualities of a good citizen; and believing, further, that he would give an affirmative answer to the above questions; and, as in all cases, all things being equal, I prefer a Republican to a Democrat, especially where one was a Union soldier and the other wasn't, I shall work and vote for Hoffman, and urge all other lovers of honesty and good order to do so. WEST SIDE.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday met Col. Ab. Taylor, and asked him what he would do in the First District Senatorial fight. "I will run," said he, "and get elected, too. George White has said that he will meet me at the polls, and I will meet him there." There is now no more chance of a compromise.

Col. Taylor has sent the following letter to Mr. White:

George E. White, Esq.: I have read your card in the *Inter-Ocean* of Tuesday, and when it comes to a question of veracity between you and myself, I am willing to leave the decision of that question to the public. I met you Friday evening at the Pacific Hotel, to consider propositions that had been made before, and the reason why no settlement was reached is well known to all who took part, and was no fault of mine.

I repeat again that you made me no proposition, but rushed off to the *Inter-Ocean* and published a card that you intended to be interpreted by the public as an offer to withdraw if I would. I thought the card was a trick to mislead, and I see by your card of this morning that I was right. Your insinuation that I have some personal spite that I wish to carry out in the election of a United States Senator is in keeping with your other statements. I have no spite or feeling against any man whose name is mentioned for the position of United States Senator, but should expect, if elected, to abide by the decision of the caucus.

You stand before the district as the nominee of five delegates from the Tenth Ward. If you call that the regular nomination you are welcome to it. I am the regular nominee, and shall accept your challenge to meet you at the polls Nov. 5.

I have accepted the nomination tendered me by the regular Republican Convention, and shall fight out until the last vote is counted, and have no doubt but what I shall be elected.

For the last three years I have been taking a little part in politics as a matter of business, to try and save my property from the thieves in office who were living and stealing the taxes until confiscation stared me, with all other property-holders, in the face, and I am glad to say that many of them have been remanded to private life, but there are still many reforms in the levying and collection of taxes that can be made that will lighten the burdens of the people, and the people of this district must now make their choice of the one they think will be most likely to assist in these reforms. ABNER TAYLOR.

DOOLITTLE—ALDRICH.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—*The Hon. William Aldrich*—MY DEAR SIR: If agreeable to you, I shall be happy to meet you for the purpose of a public discussion of the issues involved in the present campaign, and at as early a time as may be convenient.

I would suggest Central Hall, on Twenty-second street, as a convenient place for a meeting in the city, and the Court-House at Wheaton as the place of meeting in Du Page County, but any other arrangements which would be more acceptable to you would be entirely satisfactory. I have the honor to be yours very truly, J. R. DOOLITTLE, JR.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—*J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Esq.*—MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of 19th inst., inviting me to join you in a political discussion, is at hand. Permit me to say, in reply, that I do not deem such discussions advisable, tending more to produce ill-feeling than to any personal advantage.

The shortness of my campaign and my own appointments would further preclude my joining you as suggested. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. ALDRICH.

ABOUT DEMOCRATIC ASSESSMENTS.

Thus far Charley Kern has done about all the assessment-paying. He was first mulcted by the Campaign Committee to the tune of $3,000, which he paid over with a sigh, with probably the inward remark, "Gone from my sight, to mem'ry dear." A gentleman told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that Charley Kern was being bled for the expenses of the entire campaign, that he had already paid in $5,500 and was expected to pay about $2,500 more, or, in other words, that his assessment was $8,000. Further than that, he has opened an independent "bar'l" to which "the boys" are daily invited at Democratic headquarters. Neither Doolittle, Kehoe, nor Tree had put up much money. Tree had put up none at all, and probably would not, and enthusiasm for him around headquarters is correspondingly weak. As to Doolittle, he, in many things, ignores the Committee, especially in the matter of paying up. Kehoe is too poor to pay much. Dr. Cooke's great "specialty" is being short the $1,500 he has been assessed. He dislikes putting up exceedingly. And thus it can be seen that Charley Kern is the man who is being bled and who is supporting the campaign, and is also the one most likely to be defeated.

MILES KEHOE.

The *Skandinaven*, which is the only Scandinavian daily in the Northwest, says in its issue of yesterday, in reference to Miles Kehoe:

Miles Kehoe and the Scandinavians will scarcely agree on election-day. Whatever their political color may be, they will surely work against him, because sound sense tells them that the country as a whole cannot be satisfied with getting candidates of the Kehoe order. Kehoe, who has shown himself to be a splendid ward politician, says continually in his speeches that the reason why there is not a newspaper that will support him is because he is poor. If Kehoe really meant what he said, then he was very much mistaken. It is not the circumstance that he is poor which makes him being looked upon as an unworthy candidate, but the fact that he advocates principles which are contrary to sound common-sense, and that he morally and mentally stands on the very lowest step. Kehoe will probably, on the morning of Nov. 6, when he discovers that he forever is politically dead, come to the conclusion that it is a dangerous thing to use the bait which he now puts on to the political fish-hook in order to catch votes. No matter how cunning he naturally is, he will soon be convinced of the fact that it is a grave offense to the Scandinavians for him to think that they are so politically blind as to take stock in the words of a demagogue. Besides, there is a very important circumstance which the Scandinavians must not forget, and that is, that Kehoe always has considered us an unimportant element in politics. It was Kehoe who last year got the name of Olaf Riechel erased from the ticket, and the fact that Mr. Riechel's name this time appears together with his cannot reconcile him with the Scandinavians. Last year he thought the Scandinavians were of no account; this year he appeals to them for their votes. Well, we will see!

A QUESTION FOR KEHOE TO ANSWER.

One of Kehoe's Irish "constituents" wants Miles to explain why he refused to support the caucus nominee for United States Senator, but persisted in voting for John C. Haines. He addresses his inquiry to Kehoe through the Democratic organ, the *Times*, viz.:

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—*To the Editor of the Chicago Times:* I have always voted the Democratic ticket, and should like to do so at the next election, but I am at a loss to know who are the regular nominees of the party. As to the Congressman from the Second District, I see that Mr. Kehoe claims that he is the regular nominee. Yet the Convention itself—or rather at a meeting of Democrats held at Wall's Hall—that body adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, that it was not regularly called, and was not regular. Now, if there is to be no regular Democratic nominee for Congress from the Second District, and Kehoe is to run independent, I suppose I shall have to vote for him, as he has claimed to be a Democrat, though I consider him a poor specimen, for did he not support Haines, of the Fidelity Savings Bank, for Senator directly in opposition to the caucus nominee?

I should like him to rise and explain.

LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Around Democratic Headquarters at No. 46 Clark street there is a daily grand row. It is a grand general fight all around with them. The rank and file are at war with the leaders. The State Committee are to meet at the Palmer House Friday, when they will attempt to harmonize differences, but they come at too late an hour. Charley Kern and his followers pretend to show confidence, and Kern says that he will not come to any terms with the Irish. Condon was before the Campaign Committee the day before yesterday, despite the denial of Mr. Agnew; and Mr. Condon was asked to withdraw by Mr. Agnew, since Kehoe was the regular nominee. Mr. Condon said that he would stick, and he yesterday opened headquarters in the Otis Block. Mr. Condon will not be bulldozed at this time, even if he is Treasurer of the Democratic City Central Committee. A great many of Mr. Condon's friends are opposed to Kern, and will do all they can to hurt him. Frank Agnew has issued a handbill under the heading of "Register! Register!" This is usually the Democratic word for "Repeat, repeat." The majority of the judges of election this year are Republican, and the Democrats will have to make up somewhere. The Republican tickets will be printed "For the drainage amendment," and "for" and "against" the issue of $750,000 Cook County Court-House bonds, so that the citizens can vote as they please. The Democrats have not yet decided how they will print their ballots, but probably in the same manner. Some fault is found by the Democrats because the Republicans have a majority of the judges of election. They should not forget that two members of the Committee on Public Service of the County Board, both Democrats, signed the report recommending the appointment of the judges, and they were satisfied with the names.

YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY.

The Young Men's Auxiliary Club of the North Side held a regular weekly meeting last evening, President Cragin in the chair. About 100 were present.

Mr. Collyer, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, submitted the following address to the business men and merchants of the city:

The Young Men's Auxiliary Club, organized for the purpose of aiding you to live under an honest local government, freed from the corruption and ignorance which to-day eat up all your profits by the maintenance of a high rate of taxation, and degrades office by the men it has put in power, confidently appeals to you for assistance.

Our objects, aims, and purposes are simple, and challenge investigation. By our influence and by our labors we intend to compel the nomination of honest men for political offices, and, when nominated, we are pledged to use every honorable means to secure their election. The past record, and the personal character of every candidate for whom the citizens of Chicago will be asked to vote, now or in the future, is to be submitted to a close and careful investigation, and the result of such examination will be made as public as possible, so that no citizen need vote for a dishonest man on the plea of ignorance of men or principles.

We do not seek to organize a new party. We intend to do our work within the ranks of that party which, in its obedience to the universal demand for a higher standard of political morality, merits our support by the reputation of its standard-bearers.

In this work, to which no good citizen can object, we ask your assistance to this extent, that election-day be made either a half or whole holiday for all your employes. They are needed for active and effective work, never perhaps more necessary than now.

The report was concurred in.

Some discussion followed as to the manner of distributing the address, and it was decided to leave it to a committee made up of representatives of the different lines of business.

Reports were then received as to organization in the different wards. Good progress is being made toward bringing in all the North Side young men.

The Club then adjourned.

ONE OF KERN'S BOARDERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COOK COUNTY JAIL (KERN'S HOTEL), CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Having been an inmate of this place for six weeks, I have some knowledge of the way things are done here, and I thought I would answer what I read in the editorial columns of the *Times* (Kern's sheet) of Sunday, Oct. 20, giving him such undue credit for the neatness, cleanliness, etc., of the jail, and his fitness for a second term, and the unfitness of Maj. John Hoffman for the office of Sheriff. I can say to the *Times* man, open and above board, that there is not one word of truth in his editorial, only that he ought to have had Kern pay him a little more money than he did, and then visited the jail in person, then he could have written him (Kern) up better than he did. As for cleanliness, I can only speak for my own cell, and that did contain when I came here vermin, to-wit: cockroaches, bedbugs, and lice, till I couldn't rest. And if the *Times* man, or Kern, will come around they can get a sample of them to-day. That's solid Democracy for you. It shows the material it is made up of. In fact, the bed-clothes are alive with them, and us poor devils have to fight them harder to get rid of them than I did in Missouri during the War. Our board is three ounces of bread and a pint of black coffee for breakfast; dinner, bread and one pint soup, two ounces meat, and one potato; supper, bread and water,—for which he gets 35 cents for, and costs him about 10 cents. The prisoner who does not receive something from home, or sends outside and gets it, goes to bed hungry. I have applications time, time and again for bread or anything that is eatable from those that have no money or friends to bring them eatables from outside. I have not been asked by the turnkey to come out of my cell since I have been here (with the exception of visiting days, when all the prisoners are let out to take a walk two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon twice a week, Tuesday and Friday) until to-day, and the reason he opened his heart to-day was, I think, he must have read THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE yesterday. There is a Cook County Library connected with the jail, but the books are not seen only once in two weeks, when they ought, according to the rules, be distributed twice a week. How is that for Kern to swallow? I think it is too large for him, but it's the facts and nothing else. If I had come here as the Palmer House jewelry-robber came, or the diamond-robber from Miller's jewelry store on State street, or as Stevens, St. Peter, Kennedy, and such criminals as them, and do as they do,—give the turnkeys cigars, etc.,—I also could come out every day, forenoon, afternoon, and evening, as they do; but I don't, consequently I am obliged to stay in my cell. The lady friends of Stevens call on him at all hours. No later than the 18th of this month he was promenading at 10 o'clock in the evening through the upper sections of the jail with a lady friend dressed in black, and that portion of the jail is entirely vacated; in other words, there is no one on that floor at all.

Since writing the above, the diamond-robber of A. H. Miller's store has escaped. He walked quietly up to Mr. O'Brien, the $100 turnkey man, and simply tapped on the door, and Mr. O'Brien, without asking any questions as to who he was or what he wanted, as quietly opened the door, and he quietly walked away. He did not run at all until he got outside of the yard, and then, of course, made himself scarce. You ought to have been here to hear the confusion and bustle amongst the employes and the prisoners. All were then locked up, and a quiet inventory was taken, when it was found that Cell 43 was one short of its complement and the bird had flown. To-day is the day (once a week) that the linen is changed—one sheet and one pillow-slip—in my cell. We got one sheet and one pillow-slip for two of us to use in two different bunks, and so it goes with everything else. I tell you I have not told you half, nor can't to-day; my paper is getting short.

To-day is visiting day, and we are all locked up on account of the escape yesterday. X.

MINOR MEETINGS.

The colored people of the Tenth Ward met at No. 14 North Union street last evening. They transacted routine business, and adjourned until to-morrow evening.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club was held in Martine's Lower Hall. In the absence of the President, D. B. Avery presided, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Tuthill, E. B. Sherman, and Bisbee, after which the assembly adjourned.

The marble-workers met at Maskell Hall last evening to consider who they would support for the Legislature. The attendance was quite large, and beside the marble-workers there were representatives of the several trades unions. They united in recommending James Warrington and James E. Cassiday as their candidates, and they say they expect to elect them.

The Republican Club held a meeting in the Town Hall at Evanston Monday evening. The results of the evening were: the appointment of a committee—consisting of W. L. McGarry, S. P. Douthart, W. M. Knox, T. K. Elvey, H. G. Lunt, C. K. Bannister, and W. A. Hamilton—to canvass Evanston thoroughly in order to ascertain exactly how many Republican, Democratic, National, and other voters there may be; the Secretary of the Club was made a member of the Executive Committee with all the powers therein vested; a constitution as prepared by a special committee was adopted; and it was voted to hold the annual election of officers the first Monday of each November.

The Tenth Ward Republicans met at No. 157 Lake street last evening. The attendance was very large, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The speakers were numerous. Capt. Daniel Gleason, of the Seventh Ward, spoke outright against Kern, and advised his Democratic and Irish friends to vote against him because he had bought his nomination, and was and had been opposed to the Irish people generally. He cited numerous instances where the Irish had been sat down upon, and made a speech which was loudly cheered. Other speakers followed, and the sentiment throughout, notwithstanding there were many Democrats present, was anti-Kern, and everybody hurrahed for "Honest John Hoffman."

At the corner of Sangamon and Fulton streets there was to have been a grand Democratic rally. Sheriff Kern saw the announcement, and was on hand, and his reception will be a lasting lesson to him. He introduced himself by setting up the beer for the boys, but it appears he was not able to buy them. They drank the beer, not knowing who was paying for it, and, when Kern came on to make a speech, he was received with jeers and hisses. They absolutely refused to listen to him, and all the speeches he can make will do him no good. He barely escaped being forcibly ejected from the meeting, and appeared glad that he got off as easy as he did. The meeting was largely Irish, and for some reason or another they seem to desire no fellowship with him.

GOSSIP.

It seems that Goudyism finds opposition from such Democrats as Tom Hoyne, Fred Winston, A. M. Herrington, H. M. Shepard, Melville W. Fuller, and others, and that class of people even threaten that they will have nothing at all to do with the Democratic ticket.

Politics in Lake View are lively. The town is and always has been Republican, but without a permanent organization until a few weeks ago, and it is now more Republican than ever, and will cast a strong vote for Barber, Hoffman, and Mann, in which the Republicans are not alone, being joined by the better class of Democrats.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter met Henry M. Shepard on the street. "Are you going to make speeches for Judge Tree in the Third District?" asked the reporter. "I told the Committee that I would do anything I could to elect Judge Tree, but they mustn't expect me to make soft-money speeches. I can't do it. I am in favor of honest money, and I always was."

In the First District the Hon. William Aldrich stands an excellent show of success. Among the merchants and business men he is well thought of, and owing to his experience they think that his influence as a member of the next House will be great. In the Fifth Ward there is a great going-back on Doolittle, who is promising things which he never can perform.

It was stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that Judge Bradwell signed a written pledge to support Logan for United States Senator before the handful of colored men at Monday night's meeting would support him, and that he stated to the Committee how faithfully he would carry out that pledge. The reason that the colored people are opposed to Ben Wilson is said to be because he would not enter into a compact with them to support Logan, but desired to go untrammeled, if elected to the Legislature, and vote for the man he deems best for the interest of the Republican party.

A petition was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Robert G. Gill, R. C. Warin, S. R. Keogh, George W. Couch, George W. Spofford, Chris Mamer, and A. L. Chetlain to have supervisors of election appointed for the polling-places of those parts of the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts which are embraced in the City of Chicago. The petitioners, after giving the number of precincts in the various wards, and stating that Representatives are to be elected in each district for Congress, ask that two supervisors of election may be appointed in each precinct. Mr. Henry W. Bishop has been appointed chief inspector, and the others will probably be selected to-day.

Hiram Barber's prospects in the Third District never were better. As between Condon, Felch, and Kehoe, Col. Davis stands an excellent chance of being elected in the Second District. Miles Kehoe was assessed $1,500. Frank Agnew's denial to the contrary notwithstanding. He has not paid the whole of it, however. It is said that Miles was offered $2,500 and a position if he would draw off in favor of some other man. This Miles Kehoe denies. He says that nothing now can drive him off the track. He was invited to go and see a certain man, and, if monetary considerations were any inducement for him to draw off, he could name his price. Miles declined the proposition in utter disgust.

Dan Sullivan, candidate for County Commissioner on the Socialist ticket, denies the truth of the statement in THE TRIBUNE that he was engaged in a combination with Mulloy, candidate for Commissioner, against Cleary, also a candidate for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, by which the former was to give him Cleary's vote in return for the Socialistic vote to which Mr. Seilheimer was entitled. It was also stated that he was bragging about it and confident of being elected, being satisfied that Mulloy could deliver to him the entire Irish-Democratic vote in certain wards. This he also denies, and states that, whether he is elected or not, nothing is further from his intentions than to enter into any compromise whatever, with any politician, with a view to success outside the Socialistic Labor party, which alone, in his judgment, is the only political issue now before the people calculated to ameliorate the position of the workingman.

In the Lake District P. J. O'Connell is running for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. O'Connell is of odoriferous memory. He was once County Agent, and a very pet tool of the County Ring. He is in the field against Judge Wood, a most excellent man, who resides in the Town of Cicero. The County Board Ring members are furnishing O'Connell, it is said, $1,500 for campaign expenses. Ed Walker and P. J. Sexton are said to have raised a fund to beat Judge Wood, and the contractors are said to have put up $500 each for that purpose. Then there is said to be another special fund, which is run by a special committee, to defeat Miller in the Lemont District, in behalf of Skelly. Mr. Keough, another Democrat, is also running there, as a blind to help Skelly. He is run with the understanding that he is to go off the course at the eleventh hour, thus paving the way for Skelly's success and the perpetuation of the Lemont stone-ring. The Town of Lemont, which is an expense and burden to Cook County, is a good repeating place, and it is proposed to run up gangs of "the boys" from Joliet and adjacent towns in Will County, in order to carry the district. The false appeal is made to the stone-cutters and quarrymen that if they do not elect Skelly all the work for the Court-House and City-Hall will be done at the Penitentiary. The idea is to perpetuate the Walker-Sexton-Conly-Skelly-Lemont-stone ring.

MORTUARY.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Late Catholic Bishop of Columbus.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—John Wallace, a young and prominent Catholic and leader of the Society of the Red Cross, was taken ill shortly after the ceremonies of dedicating St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday, and died to-day. Another priest, who came from Wheeling, is reported as lying sick in this city. One prominent Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Taft, has also died during the past few days, making in all four prominent leaders in the church in less than one week who have been taken away. The preparations for the funeral of the late Bishop Rosecrans, which takes place on Friday, are of an extensive character. It is believed that it will be the most imposing of any ever held in this city. It seems highly probable that the various societies which were in attendance at the consecration of the Cathedral on Sunday will be present, as well as delegates from every State in the Union which can reach here by that time. All the prominent dignitaries have already signified their intention of taking part in the services. Gen. Rosecrans, a brother of the late Bishop, is in California, and will be unable to reach here. The sudden death of Bishop Rosecrans at a late hour last night, coupled together, as it was, with that of Vicar-General the Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, whose funeral took place at the hour the late Bishop's life was ebbing away, and the death of Father Christie, of one of the Catholic churches, have created a profound sensation among the Catholics of this city and State.

Telegrams have just been received from Mobile, and Bishop Quinlin of that city is announced to preach the funeral sermon. Bishop Toebbe, of Covington, Ky., will sing High Mass in requiem.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 22.—The marriage of Miss Sallie, eldest daughter of Judge William Mitchell, to Mr. Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown, Pa., was celebrated this evening with great eclat at the Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, the pastor. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids. The decorations and costumes were very elegant. A reception was held at the residence of Judge Mitchell from 8 to 11 o'clock. A large number of guests were present. The bridal gifts were numerous and costly, and the affair is regarded as the most distinguished event of the kind that has ever been celebrated in this city. At midnight the bridal party took their departure for Chicago on board the Pullman palace car Arizona.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—This evening a large and brilliant gathering of our best society assembled at the residence of Postmaster N. Filbeck, on North Fifth street, to witness the marriage service of Frank Sibley to Miss Hannah Kiffner, by the Rev. C. R. Henderson, of the First Baptist Church. It was a very grand affair. The presents were many and quite valuable.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The Extraordinary Document Given to the Public by the Ring.

Shameless Extravagance of the Board During the Past Three Years.

Expenses Twice What They Were Six Years Ago.

There was much surprise expressed yesterday in well-informed quarters at the extraordinary report concerning county affairs, which was drawn up by Commissioner Senne, and submitted to the meeting of the County Board Monday. It was the general feeling that Mr. Senne was perfectly honest in the matter, but many were unable to understand how a person who had had as much experience in county affairs as he has had, both as a member of the County Board and of the old Board of Supervisors, should show himself so ignorant of the true state of affairs, and should permit himself to be hoodwinked by Fitzgerald, Cleary, Mulloy, and other members of the Board so as to allow himself to be used in the cause of extravagance and waste. A reporter met, during his wanderings, a person who had in other years a very thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the Board, and he questioned him as to what in the world Senne meant by piling up such a compilation of figures for the purpose, apparently, of inducing the voters of Cook County to contribute $700,000 in bonds for the relief of the County Ring.

"The trouble with Senne is," said the person who was interrogated, "that, while he is honest enough, he has an exaggerated notion of the importance of the County Board, and you can no more get him to see the necessity of retrenchment than you could get some of the heads of city departments to see it this spring. He believes that the more money the County Board expends the better it is. He has not learned the fact that the more money people get the more they want. Somehow or other he is unable to see that, for two or three years back, things have been run with a wanton and shameless extravagance, and that the county institutions have become places where hale, hearty fellows retired when the winter came on, when they were sick and needed a little tinkering.

"I CAN REMEMBER A FEW YEARS BACK," said the gentleman, "when the County Board was composed of different material. Instead of Wheeler, we had Charles Hitchcock; for Cleary and Mulloy, Marcus C. Stearns and Christian Wahl; for James Bradley, Mancel Talcott; for Meyer, Carter H. Harrison; for Lenzen, John Haerting. These were the people who managed affairs along in 1872, and it wouldn't be a bad idea for Mr. Senne to look back and see the record which these men, whose honesty was never impeached and whose common sense isn't generally questioned, made at that time. The condition of affairs, as far as the county was concerned, was pretty much that of the city last spring. The fire had just come and swept away a number of county buildings, and had added immensely to the sum of human suffering and of financial discouragement. It was almost as hard to pay takes then as it is now. The first thing the County Board did was to begin economizing, and it economized so well as to cut down the expenses for the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, County Agent's office, and County Hospital from $309,000, which they were in 1871, to $162,000 for 1872. It was done without causing any suffering, and the value of the services obtained was far greater than that secured by the present County Board under its extravagant management. Here are a few figures which will give you some sort of an idea of the situation":

	1872.	1877.
Poor-House—admissions	1,178	985
In Poor-House, Dec. 1, 1872	416	656
Insane Asylum—admissions	109	210
In Insane Asylum, Dec. '72	221	401
Expenses	$69,950	$164,760

"You see that the expenses have gone up about 145 per cent, while the number of patients to be cared for hasn't increased in any such proportion. Then, too, in those innocent days, while they were trying to economize, the total daily cost of an inmate in the Poor-House was 5.55 cents per day. Of an inmate in the Insane Asylum it was 31.66 cents. If you were able to fish out the figures for last year, I think you would find that they are alarmingly larger. Then there is another thing to be remembered. That $69,000 with which the County Board, consisting of Harrison, Wahl, Talcott, etc., ran the Poor-House and Insane Asylum in 1872, was in money which was worth less than its face. At that time gold was at least 110. During 1877 the County Board spent $164,000 of money which was very nearly on a par with gold to accomplish the same results. It is certain that, when

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT DOES STRIKE the country, as it will within a year, and when it becomes absolutely necessary for it to economize, it will find that it can get along with an expenditure for ordinary county purposes of just about half what it is paying to-day. During 1872 the expenditures of the County Agent's office were $47,000. For the year ending Nov. 30, 1877, the expenses were $215,000."

"How is it that Senne can get it into his head that such immense appropriations are necessary this year?"

"The answer is very simple. It is because extravagant expenditures were made last year. The County Board last year defied the law and spent $300,000 or so more than the appropriations, although the appropriations were ample to have run all the institutions. Seeing this, Senne, who is a little obstinate, jumps at the conclusion that $1,000,000 was what was needed to run the aforesaid institutions, and, therefore, favors an appropriation for the ensuing year to that amount. But when you come to look at some of these appropriations that have been made with his sanction, you see the fearful absurdity of his position. He must see it himself by this time, but is ashamed to admit it. They give the County Agent for next year $150,000. If they were to give that officer a million he would expend it. You tell the people of Cook County that there is $150,000 to be distributed among them in coal, meat, groceries, and so on, and they are going to come up and get it, whether they are in absolute need or not. The Agent himself is a pretty decent man, and tried to do right, but he has to be governed by the Board to a certain extent, and has to depend on inefficient visitors who are put upon him. Not half of the amount expended went to the relief of deserving people. The greater part of the money went to healthy, able-bodied people who were able to work, and who could have gotten work if they had chosen to ask for it, or to receive the wages which were offered them. But they preferred, like many people everywhere, to

LIVE ON THEIR FELLOWS, if they could do it without soiling their hands with work. If the County Agent's office were in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society it could be run for $50,000 a year, and give more genuine relief than was given last year for three times that sum. It is shameful that Mr. Senne, a man of his experience, doesn't know this fact, and it is shameful that he should cast his vote for robbing (for it is nothing else) the taxpayers of Cook County of $100,000 to be distributed among a horde of tramps,—hale, healthy, hearty, hulking people,—for whom there is abundance of work if they would only condescend to have it. Then there are appropriations of $160,000 for the Insane-Asylum and Poor-House. Everything is run at those two institutions at loose ends. The daily cost of an inmate in each institution is about one-third more than in 1872, when provisions, clothing, etc., cost one-third more than they do to-day. There is no order there, and there is no system. Put an efficient, common-sense man in the charge of those two institutions and, he would run them for $80,000, and the inmates would be better fed, and better clothed, and better cared for than they are now. But if anybody says to Mr. Senne, 'You can cut down the expenses of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House,' he says, 'I will ask the officers there.' He does, and the officers hold up their hands in horror and say, 'If you deprive us of our appropriation, you must take the responsibility. The inmates will starve; the poor and the insane will be unfed and unclothed.' Thereupon Mr. Senne, not understanding that human nature, when in office, is always the same,—always grabbing, always in search of big expectations,—says, 'You see we cannot cut it down. We cannot desert the poor and suffering. We have got to take this money from the taxpayers.' There is

APPROPRIATED FOR FEEDING PRISONERS $45,000. This is presumed to be based on 25 cents per day, a reduction of 10 cents from the old extravagant figures. But even 25 cents is far too much. The United States Government gives its soldiers a ration, which is more than a healthy, exercising adult can eat, and that ration costs but 25 cents. Let Mr. Senne go down to Mr. Felton, a man of some experience in keeping a boarding-house, and Felton will tell him that his inmates, who have to work in brickyards and in shops, and who bring hearty appetites to their meals, are fed for half that sum. Let Mr. Senne go down to Joliet and interview the Warden there as to what it costs him per day to feed his healthy prisoners, and he will be horrified at the sum; and yet the Joliet prisoners are fed far better than those in the Cook County Jail ever were. The appropriation for the County Clerk's office is put at $115,000. The County Clerk repudiates any such figures. The County Clerk, an economical Republican, proposes to run his office for half that sum. In fact, it is a fraud to make any such appropriation,—to take that money out of the taxpayers' pocket,—inasmuch as the bulk of his expenses are made up by the share of the fees to which his office is entitled for making out delinquent-tax lists, etc. During 1872 and 1873 no appropriation was made for his office. The fees covered all the expenses. Now $115,000 is appropriated, of which, during the year, over $60,000 will be diverted, sooner or later, for the payment of Court-House orders held by Walker, Sexton, and others. If Mr. Senne don't have the sense to see that, it is time he went to a skillful oculist and had an operation performed on his eyes. The appropriation for the Sheriff's office is put at $72,000. Were the Sheriff given $45,000 and allowed to employ his own assistants, if such a thing were legally possible, he would have more efficient men than those now used, would do the work better, and would make $10,000 out of the business. Of course Mr. Senne will ask Mr. Kern about this, and Mr. Kern will say it can't be done; and yet it can be, for all that. So, item by item, you can go through all these appropriations, and will find about $400,000 appropriated

THAT ISN'T NECESSARY—$400,000 that is going to be turned over to the Court-House Fund. It is no use for the County Board to fly in the face of figures. They can't make away with facts. Pretty nearly every mother's son of them knows that the money is going to be used to pay outstanding illegal Court-House orders, and how they can go to church Sunday and then march into the County Board Monday and vote their approval of statements like Senne's is more than I can see. What we need is to have a general cleaning out of the whole institution, to put in some common-sense men, and some honest men,—men who see that the county will be smashed in a year or so if it don't stop its extravagant expenditures; and, in about six months after they have taken hold, you will see such a drop in expenditures as took place not long after Heath succeeded Colvin."

And the reporter's investigations in other quarters led him to the same conclusion.

THE ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—The locomotive engineers to-day elected W. H. Neal, of St. Paul, Minn., Second Grand Assistant; Daniel Bennett, of Chillicothe, O., Third Grand Assistant; T. S. Ingraham, of Cleveland, Secretary; J. G. Rogers, of Philadelphia, Grand Guide; George W. Tyer, of Indianapolis, Grand Chaplain. Kansas City was chosen as the place of meeting in October next. The session closed to-night with a banquet at the Grand Hotel.

Eat Slow

and clean your mouth afterwards with Sozodont, and your teeth will be in condition to do their work for years. Thousands of dyspeptics bolted their food because they had no good teeth to masticate properly. Chew fine, eat slow, and use Sozodont.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. R. H. Walton, Annapolis, Md.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence. Superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions. A recent letter from Memphis, Tenn., states: "Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef has been extremely beneficial as a preventive of Yellow Fefer Malaria."

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

FLANNELS.

5 Bales Gray Twilled (All-Wool) Flannel at 32c; worth 40c.

6 Bales Scarlet Twilled (Medicated) Flannel at 40c per yard; would be cheap at 47 cents.

3 Bales 4-4 White Shaker Flannel at 45c per yard. Sold last season at 55c.

25 pieces 4-4 White (All-Wool) at 50c per yard; well worth 60c.

A very large assortment of Dress and Shirting Flannels, in Stripes and Plaids.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

A good Blanket, warranted All Wool, $2.25 per pair.

A full size 11-4 Blanket at $2.75 per pair.

We are offering a Job Lot of full size 11-4 Blankets at $4.50 per pair; worth almost double the price.

Our New Fall Catalogue now ready. Send for it free.

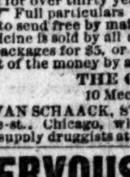
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Same Goods at Our North Side House, North Clark and Erie-sts.

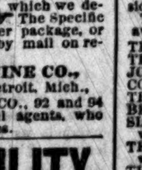
MEDICAL.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. TRADE MARK.



Before Taking



After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., Or VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents, who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, $1 per Box; Six Boxes, $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York.

CANCER INSTITUTE.

AURORA ILL.

Established in 1872 for the Cure of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

MEDICAL NOTES.

SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES.

A Cure possible when medical skill has been exhausted—Hope for the Afflicted: No Case Incurable—Some remarkable evidence for the drugged and deluded victims of misplaced confidence.

In accordance with our promises heretofore made, we give place to the following remarkable testimonials in favor of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure:

SALT RHEUM

Entirely cured by two boxes.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have had a most wonderful cure of Scald Head, which covered my scalp and was rapidly destroying my hair, and of Salt Rheum, which extended into and all through my beard, by two boxes of CUTICURA, without the aid of any other remedy or remedies whatsoever. When Mr. E., the druggist of this ward, to whom I refer, told me that it would cure me, and that you warranted it, I was slow to believe it, because I was then and had been for some time under the treatment of a thoroughly educated physician without receiving any benefit. My head and face are now perfectly free from every trace of those diseases. I delayed writing you until convinced that my cure was permanent. I am so grateful to you for this remarkable cure that I hold myself in readiness to to do anything you may request of me to make known the virtues of CUTICURA. Yours, very thankfully, * * * *

OAK PLACE, May 3, 1878.

NOTE—The name of this gentleman is withheld from publication by his request. It will be given to any one inclosing stamped envelope.—W. & P.

TETTER OR SALT RHEUM.

A grateful testimonial.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for many years with the Tetter or Salt Rheum, and spent many a hard-earned dollar, I was given a trial of your CUTICURA, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never had anything do me good like that. You may put this in the paper and welcome, and may it do some other poor sufferer the same good it has done me! I am well known here, having lived here almost fifteen years and kept boarders for a living, and sometimes my heart was sore, thinking I would have to give up altogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of; but oh! thank God, my hands are well, so I again return thanks. Send me a dollar box. Yours respectfully, ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.

LITTLETON, N. H., May 30, 1878.

SCALD HEAD (CHILD).

A mass of running sores.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Dear Sirs: It affords me great pleasure to testify to the remarkable healing and curative effect of your CUTICURA on my child's head. He had an affection similar to Scald Head, which covered the entire scalp with one mass of running sores. The itching was very severe, causing him to scratch it until it bled. For nineteen months he had to wear an oilskin cap. After five applications of CUTICURA, we were able to comb his hair, and about one box cured him. This is simply remarkable, as he received the prescriptions of two physicians of high standing in our city without any apparent benefit, and was under various forms of treatment for nearly one year and a half. I am, gentlemen, yours very truly, CALVIN W. SAWYER.

CHELSEA, Sept. 8, 1878.

CUTICURA,

The Great Skin Cure,

has made some of the most remarkable cures of Skin and Scalp Diseases ever effected by medicine. There are no forms of Scaly Itchings and Irritable Eruptions of the Skin and Scalp but yield rapidly and permanently to its specific curative action. Ulcers, Sores, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Boils, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Sores, Swelled Sore Leg, Old Sores and Wounds, and such other manifestations of Scrofula are rapidly healed by the CUTICURA when all the salves, ointments, and lotions of the profession fail. In such cases, however, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT should be taken internally to neutralize and expel the corrupt poisons in the blood that appear on the surface in the form of ulcers and sores.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

A Powerful Vegetable Purifying Agent.

Having discovered the elements of disease that maintain the debilitated condition of Scrofula and corrupt blood, the Resolvent was compounded of original medicinal agents that had in themselves the power of eliminating such poisons, to accomplish which it mingles with the contents of the stomach, it takes its place among the constituents of the blood, and traverses every avenue and channel of the body, neutralizing and expelling disease-breeding elements, perfecting digestion, and purifying the circulating fluids. Its medical action seems unbounded, because of its resolvent and purifying action. No medical preparation to be found in any of the standard medical works possesses this new and original feature.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, of Boston, Mass., and, in consequence of their high character, have met with the largest sale of any medicines ever received by our druggists.

CLOAKS.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We invite special attention to our new line of CLOAKS, in Plain Beaver, Matelasse, and Diagonal Cloths, ranging in price from $3.00 to $40.00.

These are all new, stylish goods of the best manufacture and finish, and are as

Perfect-Fitting Garments

As though made to order.

In order to establish a large trade in this department, we have marked our goods at a

Very Slight Advance Over Cost.

An examination of our styles and prices will satisfy our customers that we have the

Cheapest Line of Cloaks in the City.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.,

113 & 115 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION.

Story by the author of "Little Goldie."

BERTHA LYNNE.

By Mrs. Sumner Hayden.

Will be commenced in No. 575 of the New York Fireside Companion, which is for sale by all newsdealers. The words and music of the following songs are given away with the Fireside Companion:

THE KING'S HIGHWAY, Music by J. L. Molloy. No. 575
THE LITTLE MAID MILKING HER COW......No. 574
JOHNNY MORGAN, with......No. 573
COME BACK TO ERIN, Song by Claribel, with. No. 572
THE BROOK, Song by Alfred Tennyson, with...No. 571
BESIDE THE SWEET SHANNON, with......No. 570
SLAVERY DAYS (sung by Harrigan & Hart) with......No. 569
THE MAN IN THE MOON IS LOOKING, LOVE, with......No. 568
THE LARBOARD WATCH, with......No. 567
LULLABY (sung by J. K. Emmet in "Fritz")...No. 566
THE TAR'S FAREWELL, with......No. 565
SWEET BY AND BY, with......No. 564
WHOA, EMMA, with......No. 563

The subscription price of the Fireside Companion is $3 a year: 4 copies for $10, 9 copies for $20. Address GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., N. Y.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

DO YOU WANT

To buy Silver and Plated Ware at 25 per cent less than anywhere else in Chicago from one who is not in the COMBINATION, call on

A. B. VAN COTT,

155 Wabash-av., Clifton House.

BATHS.

BATHS My TURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, Sulphur, and Medicated Vapor BATHS, for ladies and gentlemen, have no equal in the West. DR. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Another Advance in Foreign Exchange---Gold Weaker.

Light Currency Movement to the Country---The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Somewhat Irregular---Provisions Dull and Steady.

Wheat Stronger---Corn Easy---Other Breadstuffs Firm---Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

There was another advance in foreign exchange, variously explained as the result of a small supply of bills, and of purchases to cover sales of exchange when gold was high and could be loaned at 1-32 a day. When high rates like these can be got for gold loans, bankers who can sell bills make a turn by doing so and lending the gold. The profit on the gold loans more than makes good the loss, if there be any, on the sales of exchange. Subsequently these sellers have to buy to cover their previous sales, and this is now influencing the rates of exchange. Sterling exchange was 481 for sixty days and 487 for sight. Transactions were generally a fraction below these posted rates. Exchange on Paris was 521¼ for sixty days and 517½ for sight, and German bills were 94½ for sixty days and 95¼ for sight.

The appearance in the Chicago market of large lots of bills on France, drawn against grain and provisions, is the beginning of a great and significant commercial change. Heretofore what France has had to import in the way of food from this country she has done through the English. But the French have been looking over the ground for the purpose of arranging for direct importation. A French capitalist of note spent a week quietly in Chicago this summer with this object, and his researches were part of a general plan of the French merchants and bankers to take to themselves the profits of a business that has hitherto been almost exclusively in the hands of Liverpool and London. The shipments recently made of gold from Havre to New York show the development of this new commercial growth, to which the shortage of the French crop this year will give a great impulse.

Gold opened at 100⅝, but receded to 100½, at which point it remained.

Government bonds were firm, without large transactions. The investment demand for the low interest bonds has almost ceased, and in Chicago the quantity of bonds coming back on the market is larger than that disposed of by dealers. The opening quotations in New York were: 6s of 1881, 107¾; 5-20s of 1865, 102¾; 5-20s of 1867, 105½; 5-20s of 1868, 107⅛; 10-40s, 106; new 5s of 1881, 105½; new 4½s, 103⅝; new 4s, 100. Consols were better, opening ⅛ above the close of Monday, and remaining steady all day long at the same price, 93 15-16. The market quotations at Liverpool, and on the Chicago Board of Trade also, showed an improved feeling. A liquidation but not a panic seems to be the direction the financial troubles in England will take, but the liquidation will be hard enough to bear.

A London banker in a letter to the *Times* attributes the City of Glasgow Bank catastrophe primarily to the practice of paying interest on deposits. He says:

"I believe that the tendency in bad times to 'glut' bankers with money is a direct invitation to them to invest enormous capital in speculative transactions. I firmly believe that the history of the City of Glasgow Bank when revealed will support me in this opinion, and it will be shown that that bank in its anxiety to employ its 'deposits' (on which it paid interest immediately they were received), unable from the state of the market to find sound investments, dared not pay a less dividend, and so sought investment of an apparently remunerative but utterly ruinous character."

The London *Economist* of the 5th inst. was not alarmed by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, but has much interesting information of a quality not reassuring. The reserves of the Bank of England had been greatly strengthened within two months, rising from £8,600,000 to £12,254,000 on the 28th of September,—a proportion of reserve to liabilities of nearly 49 per cent. The bank statement of the 2d showed a reduction in this reserve, and it has gone on falling till it has now dropped to 27 per cent of the liabilities. The revenue for the past six months has fallen short of the estimate £586,000, notwithstanding the revenue from customs alone had risen £142,000. Thus an addition of twopence to the income tax has failed to support the extravagance of the Tory Government, and the importations are still rising. The debt of municipal bodies has risen from £63,451,000 in 1870-'71 to £106,302,000 in 1876-'77, which is about up to the American rate of inflation. The number of bankrupts in 1877 was twice as many as in 1870, and their liabilities $100,000,000, or about half the American annual volume of bankruptcy for two or three years.

The Chicago banks had a quiet day. Country currency orders were light, and the exchange orders were larger than those for currency. Discounts were only moderate. Rates are 60 per cent to regular customers and loss to first-class outside borrowers on call or short time.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium. Little is being made.

Bank clearings were $3,000,000.

Boston gas stocks have been tumbling as actively as those of London or Chicago. Boston gas has fallen to 700. This is the lowest price since 1861, when it fell to 690, and sold as high as 987½ in 1863; Cambridge, only a few months since at 140, has been to 118⅝, and now 122½; Brookline today 107½, against 112 in August. Dorchester farther declined from 91¾ to 88½; East Boston (Jan. 25), 31½ to 29. Jamaica Plain, 113¾ to 110; Lowell, 161½ to 144¾; Malden & Melrose, 85 to 81¾; Newton & Watertown, 115 to 108; Roxbury, 151½ (Jan. 10) to 146; South Boston, 114¾ to 107¾ per share.

The event of the day in stocks was the sudden spurt upward in Western Union, which advanced 2⅞ in the afternoon, opening at 89⅝, and closing at 92⅞. This was believed on the street to be a twist on the shorts, and to be engineered by Keene, whose capacity for mischief was perhaps not exhausted by the turn he gave the screw yesterday. Illinois Central closed ⅛ better than the opening of 77⅝, and at the close Lake Shore was ⅜, Michigan Central ⅛, and Northwestern preferred ⅛ better than the opening.

The Atchison group of railroad stocks had a setback in their special market at Boston last week. Atchison fell to 80 on Tuesday; was bid up to 84 to sell on, and the stock came pouring out, the price going down, down, to 77¼ at the close Friday; opening on Saturday at 79, the price moved up to 82½, and again to 83⅝ in the afternoon, closing 83¼ bid, 83⅝ asked. Kansas City, from 87 to 80, up to 84, back to 78¾, and Saturday 85, is the record for the week. Pueblo ranged downward from 65 to 62, and Saturday back to 66¾. Florence & El Dorado fell from 52½ to 30, Pleasant Hill & Desoto a single sale at 50. Wichita declined from 63 to 59.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Net earnings for August:

1878	$ 952,377
1877	755,857
Increase	$ 196,520

Net earnings for eight months ending Aug. 31:

1878	$3,990,992
1877	3,301,904
Increase	$ 689,088

The Wabash earnings for the second week of October were as follows:

1878	$ 105,157
1877	117,328
Decrease	$ 12,171

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern earnings for the second week of October were as follows:

1878	$ 90,363
1877	89,537
Increase	$ 826

The Chicago & Alton earnings for the second week in October was as follows:

1878	$ 131,426
1877	116,608
Increase	$ 14,818

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas earnings are as follows:

1878	$ 78,007
1877	81,943
Decrease	$ 3,936

In railroad bonds, Northwesterns advanced ⅛, to 102¼; St. Pauls declined ¼, to 95¾ bid; Chicago & Altons were firm at 103; Burlington & Cedar Rapids were off ½, to 69½.

Manufacturing stocks in New England do not seem to have been quickened by the development of the export trade. In the Boston market last week there were small sales and general dullness. Bates was a little better, selling at 115¼, against 114¾ Wednesday for a small lot. Everett has advanced from 88½—Sept. 7—to 90½. Great Falls declined from 90 to 87. Lowell, 550 to 545. The following were unchanged: Massachusetts, 1035; Middlesex, 165; Washington, 80¾; and York, 1160. Langdon sold at 850, the first for a long period. Naumkeag is very heavy, and 80 best bid at the Board.

Another new Bodie district mine has attracted attention—the Bulwer. The stock has risen sharply from 13 to 20, the rise being based on additional discoveries of ore. Bulwer has not produced as yet, for the reason that they can get no mill to reduce their ores, but they will now probably build one, their prospects justifying the expense.

The Black Hills mines are said to be more profitable in proportion to the capital invested than those of the Comstock lode. There are at present invested in the Hills about $800,000 in mills and mining machinery, about the same in labor and materials, and $1,500,000 in mines—a total of $3,100,000. This sum is divided between seventy-five mines, now being worked. One of them, the De Smet, has produced $174,000 in sixty days—which is at the rate of $8,700,000 per year. Another, the Homestake, crushes 270 tons of quartz per day, worth $4,500—or at the rate of $1,215,000 per annum. Ore yielding $7 per ton is paying; that of the Homestake averages $15 a ton and the De Smet $12. Thus far only the gold quartz mines have been worked, but the region is full of silver mines that have as yet been only located.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	Closing Monday.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Erie	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼
St. Paul	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
St. Paul, pref	65	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜
St. Joe	14	14	14⅛	14	14
St. Joe, pref	37⅜	37⅜			
Western Union	90	89⅝	92⅞	89⅝	92⅞
Rock Island	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	114	114
Chi. & Alton	79	79	79	79	79
Chi. & Alton, pre	102¾	102¾			
Illinois Central	77⅜	77⅝	78	77⅝	78
Lake Shore	66⅜	67	67⅜	66⅞	67⅜
Michigan Cent'l	68⅜	68	68⅜	68	68⅜
Northwestern	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
Northwes'n, pre	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	70⅞	71⅝
Wabash	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 97	$ 98¼
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	......
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency	......	......
Mexican dollars, old and new	85	......
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	4.00

Gold and silver dollars were 100¼@100⅜ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99⅜@99½ in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481	487
Belgium	521¼	517½
France	521¼	517½
Switzerland	521¼	517½
Germany	94½	95¼
Holland	39¾	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅝	103
United States 5-20s of '67	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s of '68	107⅝	108
United States 10-40s	105⅝	106
United States new 5s of '81	105⅛	105⅜
United States new 4½s	103⅛	103⅞
United States new 4 per cent coupons	99⅝	100¼
United States currency 6s	119⅛	......

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*108	*109
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98¼	......
City Railway (South Side)	160	165
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex.div	118	118½
North Side Railway bonds	......	*103½
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	130	131
Chamber of Commerce	52½	55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	......	*104
City scrip	92	93

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Gold steady at 100½. Carrying rates, 1@3.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State securities were dull.

The feature of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was Western Union. This stock, which ruled quiet in early dealings at 89⅝ to 90⅛, suddenly became buoyant after 2 o'clock, when some large orders from leading operators caused a sharp advance in price to 93, the final sales being at 92⅞,—an advance of 3 per cent for the day. The upward movement was started by reports that the Company would shortly divide its surplus among the shareholders. The general market declined ¼ to 1½ in early dealings, on a weakness in coal stocks, but towards the close more than recovered the decline in most cases. The strongest stocks were Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The market closed with much strength and buoyancy.

Transactions were 140,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Northwestern common, 14,000 do preferred, 2,500 St. Paul common, 1,600 do preferred, 28,000 Lackawanna, and 46,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 5@6, Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Customs receipts, $398,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $486,000.

Clearings, $8,000,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, strong at 480½; sight, 486½.

Produce exports for the week, $7,456,000.

Bar silver, here, 107¼ greenbacks and 118¾ gold. Subsidiary silver coin, ¾@1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅝	New 4½s	103⅛
New 65s	102⅝	New 4s	97⅞
Coupons, 67s	105⅛	10-40s, registered	105⅝
Coupons, 68s	108	10-40s, coupon	105⅝
New 5s	105⅛	Currency 6s	119⅜

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	92⅞	C. C., C. & I.	31
Quicksilver	12½	New Jersey Central	29⅛
Quicksilver, pfd	32	Rock Island	114
Pacific Mail	15⅜	St. Paul	30⅛
Mariposa	103	St. Paul, pfd	64⅜
Mariposa, pfd	102¾	Wabash	18⅝
Adams Express	108½	Ft. Wayne	96½
Wells, Fargo	95½	Terre Haute	1
American Express	48	Terre Haute, pfd	4
U. S. Express	47½	Chicago & Alton	79
N. Y. Central	10⅞	Chicago & Alton, pfd	103
Erie	11⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅛
Erie, pfd	23	D., L. & W.	49⅞
Harlem	135	A. & P. Telegraph	25
Michigan Central	68	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	118	Chicago, B. & Q.	10⅝
Union Pacific	68⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe	14
Lake Shore	67⅝	C. P. bonds	106⅛
Illinois Central	77⅝	U. P. bonds	106⅛
C. & P.	81⅛	U. P. Land Grant	104⅛
Northwestern	40⅜	U. P. Sinking Funds	100
Northwestern, pfd	71⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	32	Virginia 6s, new	22
Tennessee new	32	Missouri 6s	107
Virginia 6s, old	21		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	13¾	Julia Consolidated	6¾
Alta	13	Justice	8¼
Belcher	8¾	Kentuck	6
Best & Belcher	22	Leopard	13-16
Bullion	11¼	Mexican	55½
Caledonia	5¼	Northern Belle	10¼
California	12¼	Ophir	44¾
Chollar	58	Overman	26¾
Confidence	10¼	Raymond & Ely	5¼
Consolidated Virginia	12	Savage	20¾
Crown Point	10¼	Sierra Nevada	160
Eureka Con	40	Silver Hill	2⅝
Exchequer	5¼	Union Consolidated	147
Gould & Curry	15	Yellow Jacket	21¼
Grand Prize	6	Bodie	19
Hale & Norcross	20⅝	Washoe Consolidated	2⅝

The Sierra Nevada to-day levied an assessment of $3 per share, and the Raymond & Ely one of $1.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Gold, 100⅜@100⅝.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480@481.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Consols, money, 93 13-16; account, 94.

American securities—Reading, 13¾; Erie, 16½; preferred, 28.

United States bonds—'67s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106½; 4½s, 105¼.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Rentes, 112f 87½c.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

TONTINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—It has never been our custom to make any personal attack upon our competitors in life-insurance, but justice to ourselves compels us to reply to the letter in the financial column of this date, entitled "Is It Life-Insurance?—An Exposition of the Tontine Life-Policy, by Elizur Wright." We see that parties of intelligence are surrendering their ordinary life-policies in the Connecticut Mutual and Mutual Life and taking in their stead Tontine policies in the New York Life, a fact which was well known to the writer, but which he did not feel called upon to express in so public a manner, and we here take occasion to thank the agents of the Connecticut Mutual for their public announcement of the fact; further, since it is a well-known fact that it is the custom of that agency (especially in this city) to recommend persons to exchange policies of all kinds in well-established companies and accept policies in their company, and not even wait until they pay long enough for surrender values, for fear they may not secure them, it is very manly for them to make the admission that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred they are very dishonest or very ignorant in inducing them to do so, and that while they make the profit and commission on the new policy that the policy-holder is invariably the loser on the old policy to the extent of from five to twenty-five times the profit made by the exchange. There are a few points which either they do not know or else neglect to state, and with these stated the public will see that their criticism comes with poor grace. Refer to Massachusetts Insurance Reports for facts.

Jan. 1, 1871, the Connecticut Mutual liability was $22,310,587, with a surplus of $6,575,370; equal to $139.18 for every $100 liability.

Jan. 1, 1878, their liability had increased to $42,365,480, and surplus had decreased to $3,656,241; equal to only $108.63 for every $100 liability.

Their assets include interest accrued and unpaid of $2,250,661, and premium notes to the extent of $5,605,486, and does not take account of the shrinkage of real-estate investments; if all this was taken into account their surplus would dwindle.

Further, the policies that have ceased to exist in this institution during this period of seven years have equaled *all* their issue and $2,985,127 besides, while the New York Life shows the following:

Jan. 1, 1871, liability of $15,337,187, surplus of $587,796; equal to $104 for every $100 liability.

Jan. 1, 1878, liability of $30,331,225, surplus of $3,977,997; equal to $113.12 for every $100 of liabilities, and has increased its business during the same period nearly $40,000,000.

So much for their portion of the article.

Now for the letter. Mr. Wright states that he cannot answer whether it is expedient to maintain the policies in the Connecticut Mutual or Mutual Life which the party held, without a knowledge of circumstances which were not submitted to him, viz.: whether they contained any precise and equitable stipulation for a *cash surrender-value*. In answer to that it is simply necessary to state that, as far as the Connecticut Mutual is concerned, under no circumstances do they ever pay any surrender-values in *cash*, and a member of the firm admitted to-day that he wished this portion of the letter had been omitted. As far as the Mutual Life is concerned, the following, copied from their application, will answer for them on the point of future *cash values*, or even paid-up values:

> That no return of the premiums paid, or any portion thereof, or of a surrender-value, either in cash or in paid-up or other insurance, for said policy, or for additions made or claimed thereto, shall be made by or claimed from the Company under the laws of any of the United States now or hereafter enacted; and the said applicant, in consideration of the issuing of the policy applied for, hereby waives all benefit and advantage of any such law.

This being the case, I do not see wherein either of these companies have any remarkable inducement for a party to pay a whole lifetime the same rates that we charge for a Tontine period of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, as the applicant may desire, and at the end of the selected period he has a stipulated cash value, viz.: the amount of the *reserve*, and in addition all the surplus accumulated during the period. Mr. Wright says: "The plan proposes that the Company shall hold all forfeitures that occur in any class as a distinct fund, the *whole of which*, at the end of the Tontine period, *shall be divided* among the *living members* of that class holding policies then in force. Of course the game will not be disastrous to those who die during the period, for, though they have lost their dividends, their heirs will receive far more than the premiums would have amounted to." "The lucky survivors will receive enough to make their insurance *cost them but little*." This is a good indorsement for Tontine, and I fail to see where it helps my brethren.

Mr. Wright states:

> The plan does not prescribe in what ratio the fund shall be divided, whether in proportion to the face of the policies, the premiums paid, or the insurance effected during the Tontine period.

In this he is in error, and he will readily see it when he remembers that the reserve determines this point, for the reserve on an ordinary life, limited-payment life, or an endowment varies according to the style of policy selected, and it is rather surprising that a man of so *much intelligence* should fall into such an error.

It should also be remembered that the opinion of the Hon. Elizur Wright is no more binding or of greater might than many other men of equal intelligence in life-insurance knowledge who have never held the important position which he *once* held; for it is a well-known fact that, if the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court should preside on the Bench of our County Court, and render a decision, that decision would not be final by any manner of means, but the case would have to be appealed to the court where it belongs. So in this case, Mr. Wright's opinion as Insurance Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts would be one thing, and as he now gives it another. And, in conclusion, here is what the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts says regarding tontines in his report, January, 1871. After censuring the managers of certain companies for their lavish expenditure in procuring business,—on page 55,—and for the introduction of new schemes almost without number, and condemning them as mere attempts at imposition, and designed to take advantage of public ignorance,—on page 56,—he proceeds to say regarding tontines:

> We do not mean, however, to say that all new plans brought before the public are wholly without merit. Some of these, *one especially*, which has attracted *favorable consideration* and achieved *great popularity*, is the *Tontine* system of declaring *dividends*. In explanation of this system, an examination of the nature of life-insurance is necessary.

Closing that with this language:

> So, too, the Tontine dividends are the mode of appropriating the surplus in life-insurance companies, in which the *largest degree of benefit* or *advantage* is secured in favor of survivorship.

The Commissioner also says:

> In our view, the officers of life-insurance companies are not called upon to determine for their policy-holders what mode of disposing of surplus is the most equitable and advantageous for all concerned. They are only called upon to make a disposition of the surplus in the manner which has been agreed upon between the company and the policy-holders. The mode of its disposition is properly and purely a matter of agreement. There is no reason why various methods of disposing of the surplus should not be admissible, provided the method agreed upon is carried out. Companies may with perfect propriety be organized for the purpose of receiving and holding funds in trust that they may be returned with the accumulations that arise either upon the Tontine principle or upon the life-insurance principle, or in part upon one principle and in part upon the other. So long as the funds are returned in the manner agreed upon, no one is harmed. He closes his article with "Life-insurance companies are entirely justified in meeting all existing demands of the public for *Tontines*."

For these and plenty of other reasons we find many that agree with Mr. Wright in stating that they know of no company that is preferable to the New York Life, Morris Franklin, President, and who have faith enough in the solvency of the Company to take Tontine policies as investments.

Yours truly,
O. P. CURRAN,
No. 85 Washington street.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fifth av, 276¾ ft s of Harrison st, w f, 39¾x108 ft (Ellen Plumber et al. to Howard Copland), dated Oct. 19	$ 6,200
Temple st, 342 ft s of West Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, with building No. 30 (Stephen P. Pratt to Hans Gabrielson), dated Aug. 22, 1877	1,600
Canal st, s w cor of Forquer st, e f, 29¾x100 ft, improved (Elizabeth McBride to William Quinlan), dated Oct. 21	3,750
Van Horn st, 240 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 24x124 ft (Maria Drda to Frank Tungr), dated Oct. 21	200
Rucker st, 316 ft n of Milwaukee av, w f, 25x100 ft, improved (Franz Wenderski to Jacob Katke), dated Oct. 21	1,200
Twenty-second st, 48 ft w of McGlashan st, n f, undivided ½ of 24x83¾ ft, with undivided ½ of 25x100 ft on McGlashan st (Myron L. Pearce to Margaret Pearce), dated Oct. 22	1,000
Thirty-third st, 443¾ ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x151 ft (Thomas Rees to Charles Lake), dated Oct. 14	770
West Lake st, 24 9-10 ft e of Union st, n f, 24 9-10x155 ft, dated Oct. 10 (George Armour to Franklin J. Hanson)	3,000
Church st, 146 ft s of Eugenie st, w f, 48x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 21 (Patrick Meehan to Adam Klauk)	2,500
West Seventeenth st, 312 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 21 (John G. Lobstein to Frederick Rossow)	700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Prairie av, near Fifty-second st, w f, 130x179¾ ft, with 50x171½ ft in adjoining block, dated Oct. 21 (Thomas A. Cosgrove to H. G. Powers)	$ 6,510
State st, 225 ft s of Forty-eighth st, w f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 30 (V. F. Smith to John A. Carlson)	650
State st, 200 ft s of Forty-eighth st, w f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 30 (V. F. Smith to Zacharius Hallen)	650

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for October delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Mess pork	$ 7.52½	$ 7.57½
Lard	6.12½	6.12½
Shoulders, boxed	4.00	3.85
Short ribs, boxed	5.12½	5.12½
Whisky	1.08	1.08
Wheat	79⅝	81¾
Corn	34	34
Oats	18⅝	19⅝
Rye	43	43
Barley	98	99
Live hogs	3 @3⅜	3 @3⅜
Cattle	2 @5	2 @4½
Gold	100.50	100.50
Consols	93⅞	94
Sterling exchange	480	480½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1877.	Shipments. 1878.	Shipments. 1877.
Flour, brls	14,824	15,355	9,483	12,081
Wheat, bu	129,342	115,377	150,758	47,930
Corn, bu	176,105	63,676	103,110	113,982
Oats, bu	35,869	31,264	36,771	63,867
Rye, bu	9,301	1,891	75,989	.....
Barley, bu	47,684	29,715	26,233	72,135
Grass seed, lbs	189,122	166,090	132,796	50,872
F. seed, lbs	412,135	233,850	680,764	144,376
B. corn, lbs	89,100	40,000	59,298	102,796
C. meats, lbs	149,360	181,430	2,821,383	2,204,154
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	4	.....
Beef, brls	6	.....	572	4
Pork, brls	179	.....	942	176
Lard, lbs	88,470	23,000	302,357	420,846
Tallow, lbs	46,865	42,790	24,000	116,496
Butter, lbs	208,473	86,244	121,940	151,041
D. hogs, No	4	10	.....	224
Live hogs, No	16,544	3,769	5,469	1,399
Cattle, No	2,739	3,011	347	581
Sheep, No	109	550	352	.....
Hides, lbs	163,173	229,155	339,290	297,990
Highwines, b'ls	.....	.....	.....	100
Wool, lbs	87,436	132,287	259,297	139,577
Potatoes, bu	15,191	4,951	2,904	1,197
Coal, tons	8,842	7,685	1,050	340
Hay, tons	68	100	95	60
Lumber, m ft	9,636	8,014	2,729	1,656
Shingles, m	1,880	2,220	240	620
Salt, brls	4,788	14,750	3,210	8,061
Poultry, lbs	750	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	329	.....	50	.....
Cheese, bxs	4,781	.....	3,783	.....
G. apples, brls	15,589	.....	1,649	.....
Beans, bu	2,215	.....	61	.....

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,728 bu wheat, 3,432 bu corn, 725 bu oats, 873 bu rye; 1,015 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 1 amber winter, 17 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 red winter, 47 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected (84 winter wheat), 2 cars hard wheat, 175 cars No. 2 spring, 99 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (293 spring wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 62 cars high mixed corn, 3 cars new mixed, 175 cars and 44,250 bu No. 2 do, 81 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (328 corn); 13 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (37 oats); 13 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 83 cars extra No. 3 do, 31 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 3 cars feed (125 barley). Total (883 cars), 380,000 bu. Inspected out: 30,363 bu winter wheat, 68,555 bu spring wheat, 146,383 bu corn, 59,524 bu oats, 42,839 bu rye, 12,502 bu barley.

The following were among the direct exports from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 1,506 brls flour, 104,838 bu wheat, 437 bu corn, 10 brls pork, 50 other packages do, 5,510 boxes meats, 3,955 cases canned do, 2,700 tcs lard, 862 other packages do, 104 brls beef, 86 brls tongues, 2,387 packages butter and cheese, 65 brls tallow, 250 brls alcohol, 132,069 lbs seeds, 22,980 lbs leather, and 210 brls oatmeal.

The leading produce markets were steady yesterday, but not uniform. Hogs and provisions were tame, with little change in prices. Wheat was stronger, and corn rather weak after the opening, though reported firmer in England. Oats were better, with a smaller supply; rye firm, and barley off. The receipts of grain were somewhat larger, and our stocks show a further increase, while the news from other points indicated a weak feeling in commercial circles in Europe and elsewhere. It was stated that receivers are anticipating a falling off in the receipts of wheat, those of yesterday being in large part composed of cars heretofore accumulated on the side-tracks of the C., B. & Q. Railroad and its connections.

There was little that is new to note in connection with the dry-goods market. Trade is fair for the season and that is all, no unusual activity being apparent. Prices remain about steady. Jobbers of groceries were doing a fairly satisfactory business, and prices were uniformly well sustained. At the recent decline there has sprung up quite an active demand for coffees, and the market now shows considerable strength. Sugars were quoted dull. The butter and cheese markets were without activity, and to both there was a weak and unsettled tone. Dried fruits were doing fairly, both as to the volume of business and to prices. Fish were steady, with a satisfactory business in progress. The demand for the leading oils was fairly active at previous quotations. Carbon, linseed, and turpentine were strong. Nothing specially new was developed in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets.

Lumber was moderately active at unchanged prices. The offerings at the docks were well reduced, and the fresh arrivals were light. Wool was steady and quiet. The sales of broom-corn reached a fair aggregate, and a steady market was again reported, though the receipts continue large. Seeds were slow and generally easy. Hides were quoted easier under larger supplies, with a falling off in sales to tanners. Potatoes were selling slowly, the liberal receipts causing the few buyers in the market to hold off for a lower range of prices than receivers were ready to take. Poultry and eggs were less plenty and steady.

Lake freights were rather quiet at Saturday's rates, 3c being the current figure on corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 80,000 bu wheat, 165,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 13½c and 14½c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 12½c on wheat and 11½c on corn.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	Oct. 19, 1878.	Oct. 12, 1878.	Oct. 20, 1877.
Wheat—			
White winter	1,558	1,558	396
No. 1 red winter	15,127	13,166	.....
No. 2 red	169,160	214,320	1,406
No. 1 amber	8,272	9,936	.....
No. 2 amber	83,353	59,919	.....
No. 3 winter	31,637	23,717	1,815
Rejected winter	5,456	5,523	.....
No grade winter	1,213	768	.....
No. 1 spring	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 new	13,711	15,445	50,784
No. 2 spring	.....	.....	10,224
No. 2 new	1,853,264	1,539,863	223,754
No. 3 spring	.....	2,184	2,777
No. 3 new	370,212	310,568	35,275
Rejected	152,798	132,106	10,732
No grade spring	348	348	348
No. 1 hard spring	392	708	122,833
No. 2 hard spring	16,662	11,475	125,842
Mixed wheat	13,200	10,317	.....
Total	2,739,060	2,355,692	596,586
Corn—			
No. 1	8,951	8,951	20,866
No. 2	218,382	375,362	222,074
Rejected	109,292	116,157	37,158
No grade	.....	.....	1,092
High mixed	809,807	905,402	313,606
Yellow	6,649	7,049	11,068
New mixed	12,712	12,273	24,873
New high mixed	4,662	4,662	17,352
Total	1,170,435	1,429,856	648,089
Oats—			
No. 1	.....	768	.....
No. 2	364,459	461,015	142,838
Rejected	39,402	36,771	8,605
No grade	.....	868	.....
No. 2 white	97,770	106,377	41,167
Total	501,631	605,819	192,610
Rye—			
No. 1	20,470	21,610	26,445
No. 2	185,544	235,449	60,640
Rejected	8,536	17,136	2,987
No grade	.....	.....	770
Total	214,550	274,195	90,842
Barley—			
No. 2	164,609	163,725	11,812
New do	214,862	193,446	244,105
No. 3	5,626	5,897	4,601
New No. 3	87,409	71,060	76,869
No grade	990	990	.....
Extra No. 3	22,379	22,106	128,322
Do new	589,813	444,139	.....
Feed	25,235	25,812	82,674
Total	1,110,923	933,175	548,383

Total of all kinds in store, 5,736,599 bu. These figures show an increase of 383,368 bu wheat, 177,748 bu barley: and a decrease of 259,421 bu corn, 104,188 bu oats, and 59,645 bu rye. Total increase, 137,862 bu.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	1878.	1877.
No. 1 spring hard	10,938	55,510
No. 1 spring regular	7,471	116,799
No. 2 spring regular	919,131	192,109
No. 3 spring regular	102,502	51,694
No. 4	42,888	.....
Rejected	14,921	2,050
Special bin	29,956	3,138
Winter, No. 1	4,283	668
Winter, No. 2	18,579	.....
Mixed	2,791	.....
Total	1,160,460	427,975

Also 16,217 bu corn, 46,865 bu oats, 68,583 bu rye, and 689,474 bu barley.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store Oct. 19 at several points:

Location.	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	2,739,060	1,170,435
Milwaukee	1,100,460	16,216
New York	2,799,000	3,079,000
Baltimore	735,655	239,032
Philadelphia	485,109	155,947
Boston	179,401	231,006
Oswego	180,000	205,000
Buffalo	516,899	1,070,804
Detroit	424,975	3,721
Toledo	554,000	293,000
Montreal	175,425	193,405
Toronto	124,209	.....
Kansas City	278,915	105,993
St. Louis	847,985	176,976
Indianapolis	65,000	40,000
Peoria	.....	64,000
Duluth	205,000	.....
Albany	44,000	.....
Afloat in New York	700,000	500,000
On New York canals	2,651,923	1,459,955
Lake shipments	1,851,100	1,443,170
Rail shipments	347,000	240,000
Total	17,005,116	10,692,660
Oct. 12	15,350,307	10,682,818
Oct. 20, 1877	11,708,699	10,329,782

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Oct. 22.—Receipts: Flour, 22,153 brls; wheat, 292,850 bu; corn, 174,000 bu; oats, 32,625 bu; corn-meal, 900 brls, 546 bags; rye, 18,240 bu; barley, 26,150 bu; malt, 2,715 bu; pork, 953 brls; beef, 4,983 pkgs; cut meats, 4,109 pkgs; lard, 1,576 pkgs; whisky, 1,104 brls.

Exports—24 hours—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	129,342	150,758
Milwaukee	50,000	27,000
New York	293,000	51,000
Detroit	36,644	46,238
Toledo	67,000	41,000
St. Louis	33,000	28,000
Baltimore	119,300	115,000
Philadelphia	33,000	41,000
Total	759,286	499,996

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Oct. 22: Field, Leiter & Co., 19 cases dry goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 8 cases toys and fancy goods; order A. V. De La Porte & Co., 1,000 bu barley; F. W. Hayne & Co., 80 brls bottled beer; Fowler & Bros., 466 sacks salt; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 691 sacks salt; Fuller & Fuller, 100 cases castile soap; Kantzler & Hargis, 3 cases cigars; Leo Kalman, 4 cases cigars. Collections, $3,715.44.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very slow, the volume of trading being the least reported for many weeks past, but prices were well maintained except on some descriptions of meats. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points, but hogs at the Stock-Yards were firm, with more favorable weather for handling, and some improvement noticeable in the run of hogs. The shipping demand for meats is improving, but the market is weighted down by the large stock of old pork, for which there is little present demand and a very poor prospect for future.

MESS PORK—Was a shade firmer, though with a poor demand, as holders offered very little. Sales were limited to 1,250 brls seller November at $7.55@7.60; 2,500 brls seller December at $7.67½@7.70; and 250 brls seller January at $8.62½. Total, 4,000 brls. The market closed tame at $7.55@7.60 spot, $7.55@7.57½ for October, $7.55@7.57½ for November, $7.67½@7.70 for December, and about $8.60@8.65 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quiet at $8.75@9.00.

LARD—Was a shade firmer, though quite dull. Sales were confined to 200 tcs cash at $6.15; 500 tcs seller November at $6.12½; 500 tcs seller December at $6.17½; and 1,000 tcs seller January at $6.22½. Total, 2,200 tcs. The market closed quiet at $6.12½@6.15 for spot, $6.12½ seller October, $6.12½@6.15 seller November, $6.17½ seller December, and $6.20@6.22½ seller January.

MEATS—Were steady, with a fair volume of business as compared with pork and lard. There was a moderate demand for shipment, and fully cured lots to go South commanded a premium of about 15c per 100 lbs as compared with part cured lots. Sales were reported of 40 boxes shoulders at $3.85; 50,000 lbs short ribs (fully cured) at $5.00; 200,000 lbs do at $4.90 spot, and $4.47½ seller January; 500 boxes do seller the year at $4.90; 20,000 lbs long clears at $4.70; 100 boxes do at $4.90; 200 boxes long and short clears at $4.77½; 50 boxes Staffordshires at $5.00; and 25 boxes long cut hams at 7¼c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and s clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.70	$4.90	$4.70	$5.05
Boxed	3.85	5.87½	4.87½	5.20
October, loose	3.70	4.90	4.65	4.85
December, boxed	3.75	4.70	4.60	4.80

Long clears quoted at $4.70 loose and $4.87½ boxed; Cumberlands, $5.25@5.50 boxed; long-cut hams, 7¼@7¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c for 16 to 15 lb average; old do, 6½@7c; green hams, 5¾@6c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4¾@4⅞c for shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs, 5¾@6c for short clears, 9¼@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 5@6c for white, 4¾c for yellow, and 4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $7.75@8.00 for mess, $8.50@8.75 for extra mess, and $15.00@15.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¼@6½c for city and 6½@6¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, there being only a light local trade. Shippers were looking around some, but stated that they could not operate at the prices asked. Sales were reported of 350 brls winters at $3.62½@5.00; 100 brls do superfines at $3.25; 600 brls spring extras at $3.00@5.25; 170 brls spring supers, partly at $2.50; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $5.00@5.25; and 200 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,470 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $4.50@5.25; fair to good brands of white winters, $3.75@4.25; good to choice red winters, $4.25@4.75; prime to choice springs, $4.25@4.75; fair to good springs, $3.50@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.00@4.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $4.50@5.25; patent springs, $6.00@7.50; low grade, $2.50@3.00.

BRAN—Was moderately active, and irregularly firmer. Sales were 60 tons at $7.50@7.87½ per ton on track, and $7.87½@8.00 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $13.00 per ton on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $8.50.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons wheat at $10.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active and unusually strong. The market advanced about 1½c, and closed 1¼c above the latest prices of Saturday. Liverpool was quoted firm, and cargoes on the British markets a shade dearer, while New York was stronger on spring wheat, and our receipts were not large for Monday. The outlook was generally regarded as favorable for a further advance, and the market was so strong that the news of failure in St. Louis, and of a further decline of ¼c in consols, only depressed it a little, though aided by the report of a further accumulation of our stocks in store. There is now in Chicago warehouses over 1,850,000 bu of No. 2, with a material "improvement" in the inspection yesterday, and apparently no shipping demand for the article, though the lower grades go off freely. The No. 2 is, however, taken by capitalists to carry into next month, and there is more confidence expressed that it will find a ready market in the spring. It is reported that a rather large percentage of our stocks are being held by parties who bought with the intention of carrying it into next year, so that there is no pressure from it on the market. Seller November opened at 82c, sold at 82½c, receded to 81⅝c, improved to 82⅛c, declined to 81⅝c, and closed firm at 82⅛c. Seller December sold at 82¾@83⅜c, closing at the outside, and the month sold at 80⅝@81½c, closing, with cash No. 2, at 81¼c, there being no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts. Spot sales were reported of 155,000 bu No. 2 at 80⅝@81½c; 26,000 bu No. 3 at 68@68½c for A. D. and R. I. receipts, and 67@67½c elsewhere; 7,000 bu rejected at 51½@52c; and 4,400 bu by sample at 52@78c. Total, 192,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand and firmer, November selling at 86@86½c and closing at the outside, being ½c advance. Cash No. 2 red closed at 86c. Spot sales were reported of 41,000 bu No. 2 red at 85½@86c; 1,800 bu No. 3 at 77½@78½c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 50@80c. Total, 43,800 bu.

CORN—Was tame and easier. The market advanced ⅛c early, but declined on spot to ¼c below the latest quotation of Saturday, while futures closed only a shade easier. The British markets were reported a shade firmer, and the early New York, with Baltimore, followed suit, but the later New York and Philadelphia were dull, and our receipts showed a slight increase, but the stocks in store were satisfactorily decreased during last week. The market opened out firm, in sympathy with wheat, but buyers soon fell back, and by the time the car-lots were offered the market had become very tame; it was steady during the last hour. Seller November opened at 34⅛c, and declined to 34⅛c at the close. Seller December was quiet at 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33⅛@33⅜c; and May was nearly nominal at 35½@35⅝c. Seller the month ranged at 33⅝@34c, closing at the inside; and fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at about 33⅝c, with a shade of preference for high-mixed. Spot sales were reported of 15,200 bu high-mixed at 33⅝@34½c; 148,000 bu No. 2 at 33⅝@34c; 30,000 bu rejected at 32¾@33c; 400 bu new mixed at 34c; 7,200 bu by sample at 28@34c on track; 400 bu do (white) at 36½c free on board car; and 400 bu old ears at 32c. Total, 201,600 bu.

OATS—Were more active, and ¼@½c higher. The receipts were light; the stock was reduced over 100,000 bu last week, and moderate receipts are generally expected. The firmness in wheat also created strength, and there was a good shipping demand for No. 2 and samples. Cash advanced early, and futures soon followed suit, with the bulk of the business in car-lots. No. 2 sold at 19@19½c, and closed at 19⅝c. November sold at 19⅜@19⅝c and closed at 19½c. December sold at 19⅞@20c and closed at 19⅞c. No. 2 white sold at 20¼c, and rejected at 15½@15⅝c. Samples were in good request for shipment, and stronger. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 20¼c; 18,400 bu No. 2 at 19@19½c; 1,800 bu rejected at 15½@15¾c; 14,400 bu by sample at 15@22c on track; and 12,600 bu do at 17½@24c free on board. Total, 49,600 bu.

RYE—Was firm, under a fair inquiry, with limited offerings. The receipts were small, the stock decreased last week, and futures were firm, few sellers being present. November was salable at 44c and December at 43c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 43c, and 400 bu rejected at 40c. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was fairly active and higher. The receipts were again heavy, but there was a good demand for cash lots to carry against futures and for shipment, and the market rallied early and closed steady. Futures were also in request, and changes were made from next month to December at a difference of 2c per bu. The stock continues to increase, and there appears to be no let-up in the receipts in spite of additional advices from country shippers that there was not much more barley to come forward. No. 2 closed at 99c, November sold at 99c@$1.00 and closed at $1.00, and December at $1.02. Extra 3 in A., D. & Co.'s closed at 58c, and other receipts at 57c. Extra 3 for November was lower at 58@59c, and December sold at 60@61c, both closing at the outside. No. 3 was steady at 40@46c, and feed closed at 30c. Bright samples were in better request. Cash sales were reported of 4,600 bu No. 2 at 98@99c; 18,800 bu extra 3 at 57@59c; 8,800 bu No. 3 at 40@46c; 2,400 bu feed at 30@31c; 7,600 bu by sample at 35c@$1.00 on track; and 1,200 bu do at 44@70c free on board. Total, 43,400 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—585,000 bu at 82@82¼c for November, 83⅝@84c for December, and 84⅝c for January. Red winter, 10,000 bu seller December at 88½@88⅝c.

Corn—90,000 bu at 34⅛@34⅜c for November, 33⅝@33⅞c for December, and 35⅝c for May.

Oats—10,000 bu at 20c for December.

Mess pork—1,000 brls at $7.55@7.57½ for November, $7.67½ for December, and $8.60 for January.

LATER.

Wheat was fairly active. November sold at 81⅞@82⅛c, and closed at 82⅛c. December sold at 83⅜@83⅝c, and closed at 83⅝c.

Corn was stronger, selling at 34c cash, 34⅛@34⅜c for November, and 33⅝@33⅞c for December, closing at the inside.

Oats closed at 19⅝c for next month.

Mess pork was quiet, sales being confined to 250 brls at $7.67½ for December.

Charters were reported for 30,000 bu corn and about 80,000 bu wheat.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $7.55@7.57½ for November, $7.65@7.67½ for December, and $8.60@8.65 for January. Sales 750 brls seller December at $7.65.

Lard was steady at $6.12½@6.15 for November, $6.15@6.17½ for December, and $6.20@6.22½ for January. Sales 500 tcs at $6.12½ for November and $6.15 for December.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were in fair request and steady at $1.50@1.60 per bu.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair demand and easy under large offerings. We quote: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green hurl, 3¾@4c; red-tipped hurl, 3@3½c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 3¼@3¾c; red-tipped do, 3@3½c; inferior, 2½@2¾c; crooked, 1@2½c.

BUTTER—The tone of the market was unimproved. There is at present no reliable demand aside from the local trade, and, under liberal and steadily augmenting stocks, the tendency of prices seems to be downward. The Eastern market is quoted dull and unsettled, under a diminished export demand. A moderate volume of sales was accomplished at the annexed range of prices: Creamery, 20@24c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 12@14c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—A steady, fair movement is noted, with prices showing no appreciable change. Stocks are somewhat reduced, but are equal to present requirements. We quote: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool-sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—There was no change for the better in the position of the cheese market. New York is badly demoralized, and therefore Eastern buyers are temporarily out of the market. Exporters also are idle, and with full stocks in store, and large quantities back in the hands of factory men, the outlook certainly is a gloomy one. Quotations remain as before, but most of the sales are at inside to medium figures: September full cream, 7@9¼c; August do, 6@8½c; part skim, 6@8½c; low grades, 2@5c.

COAL—Prices were unchanged, except on Minonk, which was firmer. Business was fair at the following quotations: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.00; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $4.00; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were quiet and steady. Tierces sold at $1.30. Pork barrels, $1.05@1.10; lard tierces, $1.25@1.30. Whisky barrels, $1.40; alcohol do, $1.60. Bucked whisky barrel staves, $27.00@29.00 per 1,000; bucked pork do, $15.00@20.00; and do tierce, $25.00@28.00. Rough staves are $3.00@5.00 less. Tierce hoops, $10.00@15.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 15½@16c per doz, and higher figures were asked for fine stock.

FISH—Jobbers are doing a steadily good business, salt-water fish, as heretofore, receiving the most attention. Prices remain steady as follows: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.25; family whitefish, $1.75@1.90; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.50; No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $7.50@8.00; do, No. 2 shore, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 bay, $3.75@7.00; fat family do, new, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.30@1.40; do, medium, $1.00@1.10; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; bank cod, 4¾@4½c; compressed cod, 6c; dressed do, 7c; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do round, brls, $6.00@6.50; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Holland herring, $1.30@1.35; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; stock fish, 11c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins, currants, figs, and dates were in good demand. Most other fruits were quiet. Nuts are fairly active and firm. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5@5½c; figs, layers, 8@12c; Turkish prunes, 6¾@7½c; French do, kegs, new, 8¼@9c; do, boxes, 10@16c; raisins, layers, old, $1.90@1.95; do, new, $1.90@2.00; London layers, new, $2.35@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $1.85@1.95; do, new, $2.00@2.15; Valencias, new, 7¼@7½c; Zante currants, 4¾@4¾c; citron, 14@15c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2¼@3¼c; Ohio, 3@3⅛c; peaches, unpared, halves, 4@4½c; do, quarters, 3½@4c; raspberries, 32@33c; blackberries, 6¼@7c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 10@11c; almonds, Tarragona, 17½@18½c; French walnuts, 13@14c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 6¼@6½c; Texas pecans, 6@8c; river pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 4¾@5½c; Tennessee do, 5¾@6c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were moving freely at recent prices. The shipments are principally West and Southwest. Dealers say prices are so low that there is no money in the fruit either for them or the farmers this year. Cranberries are in fair request. The crop is about an average one, and the quality fair: Apples, $1.50@1.75 in car-lots, and $1.50@2.00 per brl; grapes, 7@8c per lb; cranberries, $6.50@8.00 per brl; quinces, 60@70c per basket; lemons, $8.00@9.00 per box; California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; do grapes, 12½@15c per lb, in 4 and 8 box cases; Malaga grapes, $8.00 per brl; West India oranges, $7.50@8.00 per box.

GROCERIES—The grocery market presented no specially new features. For the time of year there was a satisfactory degree of activity, and, with prices of both staple and side goods ruling firm, jobbers had no complaints to make. Coffees have been active since the decline, and are developing a firmer tone. Sugars are not strong. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6¼@7½c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c; Rangoon, 6¼@6⅝c.

COFFEE—Mendaling, Java, 27@29c; O. G. Java, 24@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 17⅛@18⅛c; good to prime, 16¼@17⅛c; common to fair, 14@15; roasting, 13¼@13⅝c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¼@10½c; crushed, 10⅛@10¼c; granulated, 9⅞@10c; powdered, 10⅛@10¼c; A, standard, 9⅝@9⅞c; do No. 2, 9@9⅛c; extra C, 8¼@8⅝c; C No. 1, 8⅛@8⅜c; C No. 2, 8@8⅛c; yellow, 7@7⅝c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; California silver drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 46@48c; do prime, 42@46c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 32@35c; black strap, 26@28c.

SPICES—Allspice, 19@19½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14½@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Timothy was in fair request and steady. Prairie was salable to the trade: No. 1 timothy, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.00; mixed do, $6.00@7.00; upland prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 1, $6.00; oat straw, $6.00.

HIDES—Were easier, 7¾c being the street quotation for light hides. Dealers are buying right along, but trade with them is not so brisk as it has been. Quotations: Cured meats, light, 7¾@8c; do, heavy, 7¼c; do, damaged, 6¼@6½c; calf, 10c; deacons, 40c; do, flint, 14½@15c; dry salted, 11@12c; green city butchers, 6¾c; steers, 7½c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady, and in fair demand. Following is the price list:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $6.50; do, 20x28, $12.50; IX, 10x14, $9.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $6.00; do, 13x20, IX, $8.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 18c; small, 19c; brr, 20c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 14c; extra, 16c.

LEAD—Pig, 4@5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 6c; lead pipe, 5c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 25c; sheateing copper, tinned, 23c; planished do, 33c; do, cut to sizes, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—6c; 6½c for less than full casks.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3 1-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13c; American planished A, 10½c; B, 9¼c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c; with discount of 42½ per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c, 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 4¼c.

NAILS—Were quiet at $2.15 rates.

OILS—The market was without change. Lard oil remains unsettled, in sympathy with lard. Carbon is active and firm. A firm market for linseed and turpentine was also noted. Trade continues good at the annexed prices: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 12c; carbon, Illinois legal 150 deg. test, 14½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 18½c; Michigan, legal test, 23c; extra winter strained lard oil, 65c; do ice-pressed, 60c; No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 60c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 90@95c; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POULTRY—Was stronger under a fair inquiry, with smaller offerings. Chickens sold at $2.00@2.75, turkeys at 8@8½c, and ducks at $2.00@2.50. Game was slow and weak. The supply was large and not altogether desirable. Prairie chickens sold at $4.00@4.50 for choice, which were scarce. Ducks were slow at $1.00@2.25 per doz.

POTATOES—New fairly active at old prices, though buyers held off for some time on account of the large offerings. Peachblows sold at 50@55c, and Early Rose at 40@50c.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak. The offerings were fair, but the orders were very light, and the market closed weak, with few sales. Timothy sold at 95c@$1.05; prime was offered at $1.10. Clover was quoted at $3.90@4.00, and flax at $1.20@1.25.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. We quote: Fine salt, 90c per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, per brl, $1.30@2.00; do per sack, 240 lbs, $1.50; Ashton dairy, $1.30 per sack.

TOBACCO—Business holds up remarkably well, and the market continues to display an unequivocally firm tone for fine-cut and smoking. Plug is still somewhat unsettled,—the finer qualities especially. We quote:

BLACK-WORK—Common to medium, 38@42c; good, 43@46c; fine, 48@52c; fancy, 53@55c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 40@45c; good to choice, 48@58c; extra, 60@65c; light-pressed, 58@70c; bright twist, 48@65c.

FINE-CUT—Common to fair, 40@45c; medium to good, 48@58c; choice to fancy, 65@80c.

SMOKING—Common to medium, in paper, 28@33c; good, 34@38; common to medium, in cloth, 38@48c; good, 50@58c; choice to fancy, 60@$1.00.

TEAS—Prices remain very firm. There is a well-sustained movement at the quotations given below:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 38@43c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 21@25c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 20@26c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c; choice new, 55@60c; choicest do, 65@70c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

WOOD—Met with a light demand, and was quoted firm at $7.00 for maple, at $6.00 for beech, and $4.00@4.50 for slabs,—delivered.

WHISKY—Sale was reported of 250 brls on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines. New York reported her market as $1.09; and Cincinnati was quoted at $1.08.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand and steady. Following are the quotations: Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 22@24c; fine do in good condition, 19@21c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@35c; Colorado, medium good condition, 23@26c; fine do, 23@25c; common, 18@20c; coarse, 15@16c.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

Since our report of a week ago the changes in the market for staple and fancy dry goods have been neither numerous nor important. No great activity is apparent in any branch of the market, but in a quiet way a fairly satisfactory volume of sales is daily accomplished. For the present season the "rush" is undoubtedly over, but, judging from the way that orders for reassortment are beginning to arrive, our jobbers feel warranted in anticipating a continued fair demand for some weeks to come. There have been few price-changes. The general tone of the market is less buoyant than during the earlier weeks of the season, and in a few lines the tendency may be said to be to an easier condition, but for the leading staple productions, both cotton and woolen, the prevalent feeling is fairly firm. Concerning collections few complaints are heard. As a rule, interior merchants are paying up with a commendable degree of promptitude.

The following concerning the woolen-goods market is from Saturday's New York *Journal of Commerce*:

> "Although the general trade has shown no large degree of action, the aggregate movement for the week has been in excess of that we had to mention at our last review. The drawing to this market by the auction sale of a prominent maker of 3-4 and 6-4 fancy cassimeres of a large number of buyers had the effect of giving some tone to the demand by a degree of attention extended that had not been seen for some weeks. Even though this cause the business, though of some improvement over last week, does not reach expectations, as the continuance of very warm and unseasonable weather had a restrictive influence upon buyers' selections, which were confined as near as possible to wants present and in sight.
>
> "To a large extent the mills producing clothing-house fancy cassimeres are through with heavy weights and on to spring goods, and, as usual, there has been some pressing to sale of remnants of stocks; and, while the improved business has shown some demand for light duplicate assortments, the much greater amount has been reached through the desire to close up production in the season for which it was intended."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The market continues quiet in all departments. Cotton goods in light demand, but agents' prices fairly maintained. Prints moving slowly. Ginghams are dull. Men's wear woolens quiet, except worsted coatings. Cloakings in steady request. Dress goods in moderate demand. Foreign goods sluggish.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,739	16,544	109
Tuesday	5,400	18,500	1,500
Total	8,139	35,044	1,609
Same time last week	10,206	44,707	1,262
Week before last	7,231	18,162	1,605
Shipments—			
Monday	347	3,409	352

CATTLE—Prices were without perceptible change. For good to choice native steers and the better class of Western cattle the market exhibited considerable firmness, but the poorer grades both of native and Western cattle were weak, and sales showed a good deal of irregularity in prices. There was not much life to trade. Local butchers, canners, and feeders bought more or less freely, but the shipping demand was of the smallest possible dimensions, news from the East continuing bad. Fortunately for sellers the offerings of desirable shipping grades were few, as they were thus enabled to avert a decline, which, under liberal receipts, would have been impossible. The supply consisted, for the most part, of Western and Texas through cattle and thin natives, and the ruling figures were $2.25@3.25. The extreme range of prices was $1.75@4.75. A drove of fat steers averaging 1,875 lbs was sold by Harpole & Lott at the outside quotation. Only two other sales were reported above $4.00. There were sales of Texans at $2.50@3.00, and of Colorado-Texas at $2.75@3.00. Stockers were in demand at $2.25@2.80. Hall, Patterson & Co. sold in lots 275 Minnesota stockers at $2.37½@2.80. Among the sales of Western cattle were 159 Oregon cattle, averaging 1,445 lbs, by George Adams, Burke & Bro., and 250 thin Oregon cattle, averaging 1,112 lbs, at $2.80, by Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. The latter firm also sold 127 Montana cattle at $3.55; 105 Colorado Texas at $2.85; and 57 half-breeds at $3.00. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.60@4.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.15@4.30
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.40@3.90
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.15@3.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.15@2.65
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@2.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.[illegible]
Colorado-Texas	2.[illegible]
Texas—Through cattle	2.[illegible]
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,875	$4.75	13 stockers	989	2.80
32	1,337	4.17½	105 Col. Tex	884	2.80
32	1,381	4.15	259 Oregon	1,112	2.75
15	1,402	4.00	13 stockers	908	2.75
17	1,280	3.80	43 cows	911	2.70
17	1,173	3.70	15 stockers	894	2.70
127 Mon	1,431	3.55	26	1,016	2.70
73 Oregon	1,439	3.50	38 stockers	818	2.65
86 Oregon	1,448	3.55	22 stockers	828	2.55
126	1,438	3.50	24 cows	863	2.50
16	1,161	3.50	10	872	2.50
103	1,143	3.40	58 stockers	780	2.45
15	1,284	3.40	16	895	2.45
18 heifers	996	3.25	20	871	2.50
308 Texas	950	3.00	23	913	2.40
57 h'lf br'ds	1,085	3.00	15 stockers	770	2.37½
62 Colorado	940	2.85	20 bulls	1,162	2.35
122 Texas	897	2.85	13 stockers	937	2.35
15	936	2.85	20 cows	815	2.25
19	931	2.85	25 stockers	908	2.20
111 stockers	965	2.80	35 calves	294	3.35

HOGS—The market opened active and strong, and that was its condition throughout the day. The receipts were lighter than expected, and, with packers and shippers both buying freely, the pens were cleared long before night. The wants of buyers of bacon grades were not fully supplied, the proportion of light hogs being smaller than usual, and prices of that class averaged a trifle higher than for Monday. Medium and heavy weights were without quotable advance. Most of the trading was at $3.00@3.25. Skips sold at $2.50@2.75, and extra at $3.40. Closing quotations were $3.05@3.20 for bacon grades, $3.00@3.25 for heavy packers, and $3.15@3.35 for fair to choice heavy shippers.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	350	$3.40	57	272	$3.20	38	291	$3.15
47	340	3.40	161	275	3.20	57	277	3.10
52	285	3.35	99	294	3.20	40	270	3.10
238	350	3.35	59	279	3.20	65	227	3.10
45	383	3.35	88	199	3.20	54	216	3.10
50	349	3.35	43	300	3.20	35	273	3.10
22	337	3.35	44	274	3.20	29	251	3.10
46	418	3.35	50	324	3.20	18	184	3.10
139	299	3.30	60	287	3.30	32	210	3.10
38	311	3.30	49	304	3.20	24	283	3.10
20	333	3.30	59	262	3.20	48	270	3.10
28	306	3.30	49	204	3.15	53	221	3.05
96	318	3.30	68	201	3.15	63	188	3.05
39	308	3.30	63	194	3.15	24	150	3.05
58	303	3.25	129	275	3.15	68	220	3.05
36	293	3.25	49	308	3.15	26	312	3.00
60	299	3.25	114	254	3.15	38	128	3.00
53	295	3.25	29	294	3.15	23	236	3.00
49	303	3.25	153	270	3.15	65	183	3.00
53	330	3.25	61	266	3.15	159	176	3.00
56	313	3.25	57	170	3.15	45	155	2.95
22	299	3.25	49	249	3.15	40	159	2.90
50	321	3.25	21	271	3.15	28	240	2.90
20	253	3.25	66	289	3.15	82	190	2.80
209	222	3.20	59	282	3.15	27	238	2.70

SHEEP—Were dull and weak at $2.75@3.00 for poor to common, at $3.15@3.25 for medium, and at $3.30@3.50 for good grades. Extra qualities were nominal.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
157	108	$3.45	105	83	$3.00	100	84	$2.80
281	85	3.00	91	95	3.15			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,394; no sales to-day; most fresh arrivals consigned through; feeling unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,700; market without decided change; fair to good Western sheep, $3.25@3.80; choice, $4.00; Canada lambs, $4.00@4.45; 15 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,420; market dull and declining; Yorkers, fair to good, $3.20@3.25; common, $3.00@3.10; heavy good to choice, $3.25@3.40; common, $2.75@3.00; coarse rough, $2.00@2.60; market closed weak, 10 cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Shipping grades very dull; no demand; butchers' stock firm on light receipts; common to choice native cows and heifers, 2@3¼c; oxen, 2¼@3¼c; wintered Texans, 2¼@3c; through Texas steers, 2¼@3c; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 400.

SHEEP—Fair butchers' demand; fair to good muttons, $2.90@3.25; choice to extra, $3.50@3.75; receipts, 400; shipments, none.

HOGS—Very dull; nominally unchanged; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,800.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,241 head; all for sale here; no through stock; best, none on market; fair to good, $3.95@4.00; common, $3.25@3.75; stockers, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,355 head; Yorkers, $3.15@3.25; Philadelphias, $3.30@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; selling slow at $3.00@4.00; supply light.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 22.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,830; some best oxen and steers taken for Liverpool; choice, $7.75; extra, $7.00@7.50; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.75.

HOGS—Western fat swine, live, 4¼c; Northern dressed hogs, 5¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,349; declined ¼@½c; a few selections made at full prices, but the bulk of trade at 4@4½c for lambs and 2@2½c for sheep.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—HOGS—Dull and lower; common, $2.40@2.85; light, $3.00@3.15; Packing, $2.90@3.10. Receipts, 5,110; shipments, 1,832.

LUMBER.

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending Oct. 19 and since Jan. 1, 1878, with comparisons to same date, were as follows:

	Week, 1878.	Week, 1877.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.	Since Jan. 1, 1877.
Receipts—				
Lumber, m ft	33,443	33,833	917,771	828,0[illegible]
Shingles, m No	18,380	12,618	522,214	416,0[illegible]
Shipments—				
Lumber, m ft	16,719	17,612	491,390	471,1[illegible]
Shingles, m No	2,433	2,668	98,428	144,0[illegible]

The wholesale market was quiet. Several sales were made early, and there was not much left at the close of the day. No quotable change was reported in prices. Piece-stuff sold at $7.00, and the best at $7.25. Common inch ranged from $8.00@9.00, and medium at $9.50@11.00. Lath were steady at $1.25, and shingles at $1.75@2.00.

Sales: Schr Crawford, from Cheboygan, 230,000 ft, largely boards, at $9.50, mill tally; schr Higgie & Jones, from do, 312,000 ft short piece-stuff at $7.00, 160,000 mill culls at $5.00; schr Mongaugon, from do, 290,000 ft mill-run, largely boards, at $10.30, 70,000 lath at $1.25; schr Petrel, from Muskegon, 140,000 ft strips and boards at $8.50.

The yard market was fairly active. The movement is chiefly in common grades. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@31.00
Third clear, inch	28.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00@27.50
Box boards, C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	21.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.50@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@16.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.00@9.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25@2.40
Shingles, standard green	2.00@2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 19@22s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s 10d; spring, 7s 6d@9s 6d; white, 9s 8d@9s 9d; club, 9s 10d@10s 1d. Corn, 22s 6d@22s 9d. Pork, 45s. Lard, 35s. Receipts, wheat, last three days, 31,000 qrs; 23,000 qrs American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—2:15 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s. New corn, 23s@23s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 22.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 52s; Western, 46s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 36s; short ribs, 35s 6d; long clear, 30s 6d; short clear, 31s 6d; shoulders, 29s. Hams, 47s. Lard, 35s. Prime mess beef, 66s; India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese, 47s. Tallow, 37s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer; 23s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; the demand for the continent continues; fair average new red winter, 41s@41s 6d. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 23s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slightly better; fair average quality of Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month; 36s 6d@37s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s 6d@23s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—11:30 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 45s. Lard, 35s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Tending down, at 6¼@6⅜d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 900; American, 4,600.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western winter, 8s 9d@9s. Corn—New Western mixed, 23s@23s 3d.

PEAS—Canadian, 32s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 8¼@8½d.

Receipts of wheat for three days, 31,000; American, 23,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending downward.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; white, of prime quality, in comparatively limited supply, and wanted at rather stronger prices; choice amber also in fair request at about previous figures; most other grades winter heavy, and ½@1c per bu lower; spring in less demand, and quoted generally about ½c per bu under yesterday; cable advices of firmer markets; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, November option, reported at 97c; 31,000 bu No. 2 spring, Milwaukee and Chicago, at 84@85c. A moderately active inquiry for corn at a reduction of about ½c per bu; mixed Western ungraded, 45½@47½c. Rye in good request; quoted firmer; No. 2 Western at 58c. Oats more active, and for stock afloat; quoted stronger; in instances about ½c per bu higher; mixed Western, 13,000 bu at 27@31c; No. 2 Chicago, 29@30c.

PROVISIONS—Better inquiry for mess pork for early delivery at steady prices. Western mess in generally freer demand; October closing at $8.30@8.35; November, $8.30@8.35; December, $8.40. Cut meats quoted generally steady. Bacon very quiet; Western long clear quoted at $5.50. Western steam lard moderately sought for early delivery, with prices as quoted; sales of 650 tcs at $6.52½@6.55; October options, $6.50@6.52½; November, $6.50@6.52½; December, $6.50@6.52½.

TALLOW—More active; prime to choice at 6⅝@6 13-16c.

SUGARS—Raw generally slow of sale; fair to good refining Cuba, 7⅛@7¼c; refined quoted as before on a restricted movement.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 52 brls choice at $1.09¼ and 50 brls regular at $1.08; market quiet.

FREIGHTS—Most trade interests comparatively tamed by cable advices as to the financial situation unfavorable

for Liverpool engagements included, by steam, 1,500 brls flour of through freight, quoted at 3s 6d bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—COTTON—Quiet at 9¾@10¼c; futures steady; October, 9.74c; November, 9.66c; December, 9.69c; January, 9.75c; February, 9.8c.

FLOUR—In fair demand; receipts, 22,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@3.50; common to good extra, $3.60@3.85; good to choice, $3.90@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.55@5.00; St. Louis, $3.75@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.90@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; receipts, 293,000 bu; No. 3 spring, 84@85c; ungraded red, 95c@$1.03; No. 3 do, 96½@97½c; No. 2 do, $1.01@1.02; No. 1 do, $1.03@1.03; ungraded amber, 99c@$1.05; No. 2 amber, $1.05; ungraded white, 95c@1.05; No. 3 do, 97c; No. 2 do, $1.00; No. 1 do, sales of 32,000 bu at $1.04@1.04; extra do, sales of 3,000 bu at $1.05@1.05. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 56c. Barley active at $1.00; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 74,000 bu; ungraded, 45½@47½c; No. 2 do, 47c; round yellow, 54c. Oats firmer; 25½@29½c; No. 3, 27@27½c; do white, 28@28¾c; No. 2 do, 28@28½c; do white, 30½c; No. 1, 30c; do white, 34c; mixed Western, 27@31c; white do, 28@34c.

HAY—Nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 7⅛c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, new, 40@50c; old, 25@..c. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¾@6 13-16c.

RESIN—Market dull at $1.37½@1.42½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 29c asked.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 19½@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $8.40@9.00. Beef moderately active. Cut meats steady; long clear middles unsettled; Western, 5¼c; short clear middles, 5 13-16c. Lard quiet but steady; prime steam, 6.52½@6.55.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged at 6@24c.

CHEESE—Heavy; Western, 6@9c.

WHISKY—Steady; choice, $1.09; poor State, $1.08.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady for medium and low grades.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened higher, and closed weak and dull; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, $1.00; November, $1.01; December, $1.02¼@1.02½. Corn—Western firm and a shade better; Western mixed, spot and October, 46½@47c; November, 47c; December, old or new, 45¾c. Oats lower for common and firm for prime; Western white, 28½@30c; do mixed, 24½@27c; Pennsylvania, 27@30c. Rye quiet and steady.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet; jobbing trade only.

BUTTER—Quiet; fair demand for choice Western and Glades at 16@18c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 7¾c; refined, 9½c.

COFFEE—Quiet; held firm; Rio cargoes, 13½@16½c.

WHISKY—Easier at $1.11½@1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steam quiet and unchanged; grain, 8d asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,700 brls; wheat, 119,500 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 8,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 21,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Medium grades firmer; XX, $3.50@3.70; XXX, $3.80@3.95.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and lower; red, 82¾@82½c cash; 83½@82⅞c, closing at 83¼c, November; 84@85c, closing at 84⅞@84¾c, December; 86c January; No. 3 do, 77½@77⅝c. Corn firm; 32@32¼ cash; 32⅜c November; 31⅜c January. Oats easier; 19½c cash; 20¼c November; 20¾c December. Rye firmer, at 40c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $8.15 delivered. Dry salt quiet; $4.10, $5.00@5.10, and $5.25. Bacon quiet; $4.75@4.87½, $5.80@5.90, and $6.00@6.12½. Lard easier, at $5.90 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn 4,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, 93c; extra do, 94c; amber Michigan, spot, 90¾c; November, 90¾c; December, 91c; No. 2 do, 88c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 91½; December, 91½c; No. 3 red, 87½c; rejected Wabash, 80c; Western amber, 91¾c. Corn quiet; high mixed, 34c; No. 2 spot, 36¾c; November, 37c; No. 2 white, 39c; rejected, 35½c; damaged, 34c. Oats dull; No. 2, 21¾c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 21,000; oats, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 22—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, November, held at 91c; December held at 92c; No. 2 red winter, December, 92c asked, 91½c bid; sales, No. 3 red, 87¼c; No. 2 D. & M. red, 90¼c. Corn—High mixed, 37¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat buoyant; No. 2 red, $1.02; amber, $1.01¾@1.02¼; white, $1.04@1.06. Corn heavy; yellow, 49@49½c. Oats dull; white Western, 28@32c; mixed, do, 24@26c. Rye—Western, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy. Mess pork, $8.80. Lard easier; prime steam, 6¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 20c.

CHEESE—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9¼@9¾c; crude, 7½@7¾c.

WHISKY—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,600 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Inactive; held firmly.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; ½c higher; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.03¼; No. 1 Milwaukee, 85c; No. 2 do, 83⅝c; October, 81¾c; November, 83⅜c; December, 83⅞c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 69¼c; No. 4, 61c; rejected, 54c. Corn weaker; quiet; No. 2, 31@31¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 18¾@18⅞c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 43½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 92c; November, 94c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork, $7.62, spot and October. Prime steam lard, $6.25.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3¼@4c for wheat.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—COTTON—Dull at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; all kinds, 85@90c; receipts, 6,500 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu. Corn quiet but firm at 34@39c. Oats quiet at 21@25c. Rye quiet at 50c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $8.00. Lard firmer; current make, $6.05@6.10; kettle, $7.00@7.25. Bulk meats—Market dull and prices a shade lower, at $3.75, $4.75, and $5.00. Bacon dull; $4.50@4.62½ for shoulders; $5.50@5.62½ for clear rib; $5.75@5.87½ for clear.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.08.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Dull at 54@55c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—HOGS—Steady; choice, $3.00@3.20; fair, $2.75@3.00. Receipts, 2,760; shipments, 196.

FLOUR—Steady; fancy, $4.75@5.25; family, $4.00@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 83½@84c. Corn weaker; 32@32½c; new mixed, November, 28@32c; December, 30@31c. Oats steady; white, 19@20c; mixed, 17@18c. Rye, 43c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 4½c. Lard, 6¼c. Hams, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Easy at 9¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; red, 85@88c; amber and white, 86@90c. Corn easier; white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats steady; white, 24c; mixed, 23c. Rye easier at 53c.

HAY—Firm at $9.00@10.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $8.25@8.50. Lard inactive; choice leaf tierce, $8.50@8.75; do kegs, $10.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5⅜c; clear, 6c for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear, 6¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, 12@13c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.08.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 51½@52c; steamer, 50@51c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 3 white, 28@30c; mixed, 29½@32c. Rye, 60@62c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; corn, 65,000 bu; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 570 brls; corn, 20,000 bu; wheat, 8,500 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring neglected; winter dull; sales 1,000 bu white Michigan at 95c. Corn dull; nominal at 41c asked for No. 2 Chicago. Oats nominal at 25c. Rye neglected. Barley dull; sales, Canada, 95c.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights steady; wheat, 8c; corn, 7c. Railroad freights steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active; extra, 95¾c; No. 1 white, 93¾c; October, 93c asked; November, 93¾c bid; December, 95¼c; milling No. 1, 91½c asked; 91c bid; amber, 91c asked. Receipts, 34,644 bu; shipments, 46,238 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 95c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet but firm.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 22.—HIGHWINES—Firm; sales, 100 brls at $1.07.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 8⅝c; good ordinary, 8⅛c; net receipts, 2,216 bales; gross receipts, 2,762; sales, 2,245; stock, 60,841.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9c; low middling, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8¼c; net receipts, 653 bales; sales, 500; stock, 13,074; exports coastwise, 1,156.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8½c; net receipts, 3,982 bales; sales, 1,000; stock, 67,050.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9½c; low middling, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 7,680 bales; gross receipts, 7,840; sales, 3,400; stock, 112,056; exports to the Continent, 6,900.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.—PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.00½ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9½c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 22.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with sales at 90¾c, at which price it closed dull, with very little business; shipments, 70,000 brls, averaging 50,000; transactions, 100,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 22.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 26c.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.

Among the many thousands of ladies who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and pronounce it their favorite remedy, because so efficient in the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, are many who are well and favorably known in the world of letters, as well as artists, musicians, and a whole host of names from the brilliant ranks of wealth and fashion. It is pre-eminently the ladies' Favorite Prescription, its use, while being far more safe and efficient, exempting them from those painful, caustic operations, and the wearing of those mechanical contrivances made like Peter Pindar's razor, "seller's razors,"—to *sell*, rather than to cure.

Milked by a Fox.

Middleburg Gazette.

For some days past A. J. Freemer became satisfied that his cow, being pastured on the flats above the village, is daily milked by some one, as he scarcely got a quart at a milking. A watch was set, when it was discovered that a fox was the depredator. He would come up to the cow, and, getting up close to the udder, would milk and get his fill as handy and naturally as a calf. The cow seemed to like these visits from his foxship, and stood perfectly still for him to get his dinner.

THE COURTS.

Young Lawyers Admitted---A Milwaukee Whisky Suit.

The Sea Lease---Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

At the opening of the Appellate Court yesterday morning the report of the Committee on Examination of Students for Admission to the Bar was presented and read. It was as follows:

To the Honorable Judges of the Appellate Court: The undersigned, your Committee to whom was referred the examination of applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term of this Court, respectfully submits the following report:

Sensible that the honors of our profession have been rendered too generally accessible to persons imperfectly qualified for its high duties, and impressed that the profession has in recent years suffered from this fact in the estimation of many people, your Committee have felt it to be their duty to make the examination as thorough as the time usually occupied in such examinations would permit. Your Committee, therefore, prepared with great care a series of written and oral questions, intended to be elementary and to test the knowledge of the applicant in as many of the various branches of law and practice as possible, but avoiding merely technical and catch questions.

One hundred and seventeen interrogatories were submitted to each applicant, to which written answers were required to be made in the presence of the Committee, each applicant having first been put upon his honor neither to give nor accept assistance. After the written examination, about ninety questions requiring oral answers were given to the class.

The Committee have carefully graded the merits of the respective applicants upon the basis of the number of questions correctly answered by each, and the ratio of the number of questions so answered to the whole number of questions put. One hundred was adopted by the Committee as the standard of perfection. The standing of each successful applicant has been graded to that standard, and is indicated opposite his name in the annexed schedule. The Committee are gratified with the high merit of the class of gentlemen presented for examination, and bear cheerful testimony to the successful manner in which they passed through the ordeal of perhaps one of the most searching examinations ever held in this State. The Committee take pleasure in recommending the persons whose names appear in the annexed schedule as having creditably passed their examinations, and entitled to be certified under the rule of the Supreme Court of the State for admission to the Bar. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY DECKER,
A. M. PENCE,
H. F. VALLETTE.

The following is the list of the successful candidates:

Charles L. Holt, 97; Charles Williams, 96; Julius Starrett, 95; Martin L. Wheeler, 94; Fred A. Ingalls, 93; Daniel F. Flannery, 93; Samuel E. Clark, 91; Samuel A. French, 91; Charles H. Greenleaf, 91; Louis M. Kane, Jr., 90; Swan E. Swanson, 90; George J. Williams, 90; John W. White, 90; Samuel S. Winn, 90; J. S. Baume, 88; Oscar E. Heard, 88; William C. Kellum, 88; Charles F. Cutting, 87; Charles E. McCullough, 87; Edward A. Richards, 86; William S. Forrest, 85; William Munhall, 85; John S. Seyster, 85; Wesley Sisson, 85; John A. Andrews, 84; Charles L. Lewis, 84; Percy L. Shuman, 84; Wallace W. Swett, 83; Joseph A. Cavanaugh, 82; D. Elwell, 81; Simon Douthart, 79; James McF. Dunn, 77; Edgar P. Harper, 77; Cyrus R. Ponnell, 75; Clinton D. Eaton, 75; and Edward T. Cahill, 75.

Judge Murphy, after reading the names, said that the Court concurred in the report of the Committee, and felt fully the necessity of raising the standard of admission to the Bar, both out of justice to the students and the public. Persons who were not properly qualified should not be admitted, and it was the duty of the Court to attend to such a matter. He also said he wished to encourage those who had not passed not to be despondent. They should not cease their efforts, and would no doubt be able to pass the next time. The Committee had only done their duty, and the Court, having examined the papers, could only concur with the Committee.

Only nine out of the whole class of forty-five failed to pass.

THE SEA CASE.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Drummond, in the case of The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Sidney W. Sea, for a supersedeas. This was the case in which a judgment by confession in forcible entry and detainer was recently entered against Sea before Judge Blodgett, and the Judge refused to allow an appeal on the ground that Sea in the cognovit had agreed to release all errors and not prosecute an appeal. The application was then made to Judge Drummond for a supersedeas, and the counsel submitted written briefs. The Judge will probably decide the matter to-day.

IS HE A JUSTICE?

An information was filed yesterday by the People ex rel. Adam Mares to try the right of Justice George W. Huntoon, Jr., to exercise the office of Justice of the Peace in South Evanston. Mares charges that the office of Justice in the Village of South Evanston is a position of great profit; that for the last four months George W. Huntoon, Jr., has been acting as Justice and public Magistrate for that village without any legal authority, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State.

A MILWAUKEE WHISKY SUIT.

Judges Drummond and Dyer were yesterday engaged in hearing the case of the United States vs. Lewis Rindskopf and wife, Moritz Wertheimer, Isidore Alkan, and Solomon Schwenger. This was a bill to enforce an assessment for about $50,000 made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against Rindskopf, and also to set aside a mortgage for $80,000 claimed to have been fraudulently given to Wertheimer. Rindskopf's distillery was seized, but never sold. District-Attorney Hazelton and F. W. Cotzhausen appear for the Government, and Cottrel & Carey and D. H. Johnson for the defendants.

A DAM CASE.

Richard W. Rathborne, Henry C. Knott, John C. Coons, G. G. Talcott, and W. E. Brigham filed a bill against John and Charles Schuh, to prevent them from building a dam across the Desplaines River. Complainants state that they are owners of land along the river in and above and below it. The river is very sluggish, only having a fall of six inches to the mile, and in the spring overflows its banks. Any obstruction like a dam also would cause the water to back up and overflow the adjacent land, and cause great damage, besides giving rise to malarial fevers and other sickness. The defendants are proposing to build a dam which will raise the water four feet, and complainants ask that an injunction may be issued to prevent the proposed injury to their property.

JIM CARROLL AGAIN IN COURT.

Mary Carroll, wife of the somewhat notorious James Carroll, filed a petition yesterday in the Circuit Court stating that her husband is confined by Superintendent Seavey by virtue of a telegram for the purpose of extraditing him to the State of Nebraska on a charge of larceny. She claims no warrant was issued for his arrest nor complaint made, and that he is not guilty of the larceny charged, and she asks to have him released.

The case was immediately heard by Judge McAllister and Carroll released. The Judge said the statutes were very plain that a warrant must first be sworn before a party could be taken off on a requisition, and that, this not having been done, the arrest was illegal and void.

Carroll has frequently been in court, and his controversy with Sam Felker and the upshot of it are too well known to need recapitulation.

DIVORCES.

Alfred A. Allen filed his bill yesterday, charging that his wife, Anna P., deserted him about ten years ago, and asking for a divorce.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Maggie Douglas from John Douglas, on the ground of cruelty.

Mrs. Kittie A. Ten Eyck was granted a decree of divorce from John W. Ten Eyck by Judge Williams on Monday.

ITEMS.

The Appellate Court ran through their call in half an hour yesterday and adjourned.

Friday next will be the last day of service to the November term of the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. J. Shearer and O. D. Brace, for the use of William Phelps and others, began a suit yesterday in debt against David C. Underhill, claiming $1,500 damages.

BANKRUPTCY.

About a week ago the composition formerly offered by A. B. Meeker & Co. was set aside by Judge Blodgett on objections filed by A. J. Leith as Receiver of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company. Yesterday an order was entered vacating the former order and confirming the composition on the understanding that A. B. Meeker & Co. did not by the composition seek and would not claim to be released from any demand or claim which might exist against them in favor of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company.

In the case of Keen, Cooke & Co. an order was made yesterday directing the Assignee, J. R. Walsh, to take possession of all the assets of the bankrupts now in the hands of W. B. Keen & Co., and to convert the same into cash and distribute the proceeds among the holders of the composition notes of the firm.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

H. W. Jackson, Receiver of the Third National Bank, began a suit yesterday for $8,000 against Elisha W. Cole, another for $2,000 against Henry Wallace, a third for a like amount against John Watson, and a fourth for $800 against Christopher M. Cass.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Florian T. Simmonds commenced a suit in trespass against E. R. P. Shurley, claiming $5,000 damages.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company began a suit for $6,000 against James Stinson.

Christian Black commenced a suit against Martin J. Andyejeryk to recover $2,000 damages for alleged assault and trespass.

Sarah S. Forbes began a suit for $10,000 against Harry C. Goodrich.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Wineberg was tried for larceny and given one year in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—24, 25, 26, 27, 28. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—23, 25, 26, 28 to 30, 32, 34 to 43, 46 to 48. No. 19, Davis vs. Wells, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No court to-day.

JUDGE ROGERS—106 to 130, inclusive, except 110. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—88 and 116 to 125, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No case of calendar until further notice. No. 2,467, Fox vs. London, Liverpool & Globe Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,324, Sevort vs. Shields.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—1,355, Beresford vs. Stampfoski.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joseph Hadfield et al. vs. Charles Kupfer, $235.

JUDGE JAMESON—N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the City National Bank, vs. W. R. Woodbury, $124.10.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Fireman's Insurance Company of Dayton, O., vs. Joseph Witner and Nicholas Bernard, $325.15.

JUDGE ROGERS—R. W. Thomas et al. vs. Peter McLean, $25.

JUDGE BOOTH—George B. Thorpe, use, etc., vs. B. L. Pease, Preston, Kean & Co., and the Commercial National Bank; verdict, $187.01, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Hermann Burgheim vs. The City of Chicago, $415.

MARINE NEWS.

WHAT A BLUNDER LED TO.

The erroneous publication in a Chicago evening paper Sept. 10 last of the departure from this port of the Canadian schr Lady McDonald for Glasgow with a cargo of 17,000 bu of wheat was noticed in THE TRIBUNE the day following, and the real facts given; the schooner above-named was loaded for Kingston, Ont., and discharged her cargo there. Contemporaries who copied the blunder made by the evening paper referred to spread the matter still more, and it seems that it was made the subject of an article in the Liverpool (England) *Times*, which a correspondent of that newspaper takes exception to in the following pertinent manner:

To the Editor of the Liverpool Times—SIR: I fear that the very interesting leading article in the *Times* of last Thursday, referring to direct communication between Lake Michigan and British ports, was calculated to give the impression that direct trade between the Great American Lakes and this country is quite a new thing, whereas it has existed, off and on, for more than twenty years, and the vessel which left Chicago for Glasgow [?] on the 10th inst. (Sept.), with 17,000 bu of wheat, is only making a voyage which has often been made before. The improvements in the great Canadian Canals and the St. Lawrence River are even now hardly advanced enough to pass vessels drawing more than 10 feet, the ultimate depth intended being about 12 [14] feet. Ships drawing about 22 feet can go up the river as far as Montreal, and a ship of this draught has capacity enough to take the cargoes of some half-dozen of the largest seagoing lake vessels that are ever likely to come through the canals with grain from the West. It is well known that a large ship can carry a cargo cheaper than a smaller one, and with such a vast difference in the capacity of the lake vessels and the ships which meet them at Montreal it is pretty clear that it will always pay better to transfer the cargoes there, so that the prospect of the direct trade "cheapening corn and lessening the cost of bread to the English workman" is not likely to be realized. There can be no doubt, however, that the magnificent line of water communication which Canada will possess when the canal improvements are completed will give her by far the cheapest route from the grain-fields of the West to the sea; indeed, this route is the cheapest now, but somehow it fails to attract more than a fraction of the traffic. Perhaps this is because ocean freights are, as a rule, higher from Canada than from United States ports. The trade is in few hands, and if strangers send their ships to seek cargoes, they sometimes find themselves in a corner, subject to vexations, expenses, and delay, which is not encouraging to make the venture again. Apart from this, Montreal has also the reputation of being the most expensive grain port in North America, particularly for sailing vessels.

Those things will no doubt right themselves as the general trade of the country grows. Extended business connection and larger intercourse and trade with the outside world is needed more than anything else, therefore Canada can secure her fair share of the vast cereal traffic which flows from the prairies of the West.

Unfortunately for themselves, the Canadians, at the elections just held, have taken a step backwards by electing the party opposed to free trade and pledged to a policy of protection,—a policy which will retard the progress of the country, and defer, probably for many years, the benefits which Canada is sure to reap from the millions she has devoted to improving her unrivaled system of canal and river navigation.

ANGLO-CANADIAN.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Very little freight offering; vessels generally refusing the low rates. Charters—Coal to Chicago, 25c; lumber from Oscoda to Tonawanda, $2.00; paving-stones to Cleveland, $1.50 per cord.

Cleared—Props Arctic, Hancock, Roanoke, Gordon Campbell, Swallow, Dean Richmond, Chicago; schrs Exile, Joseph Page, A. J. Dewey, Owasco (550 tons coal), Niagara, Empire State, Kingfisher, Chicago; E. R. Williams, J. H. Hartzell (96 tons brimstone), Correspondent, Kelley's Island; barges Dashing Wave, Grace Whitney, Chicago.

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours, ending 6 p. m. 21st.—Westward—Prop Oswegatchie, Toledo; scar Queen of the Lake, Black River.

In harbor—Bark William Howe.

Eastward—Props Niagara, Albion, Montreal; Hayes, Ogdensburg; barks J. C. Woodruff, Republic, Clayton, E. Blake, Kingston, D. M. Foster, Welland; G. W. Davis, Oswego; schrs Riverside, Kingston; Oliver Mitchell, Oswego; Bermuda, Oshawa; Tom Sims, Toronto; A. Muir, Welland.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet and firm yesterday. Room was taken for about 165,000 bu corn, 80,000 bu wheat, and 20,000 bu oats. The Buffalo engagements included the R. Winslow, M. Martin, corn at 3c, and the Collingwood charters the schrs Gold Hunter and Lake Forest, corn, and J. G. Worts, oats, on through rate. In the afternoon the Ætna for corn to Buffalo at 3c, Sunrise for corn to Sarnia, and the E. Spry, wheat to Buffalo, at 3½c. Another schooner was reported for wheat, the name of which was not given.

The rate on corn at Toledo Monday was 2c, and on wheat 2¼c, per bu to Buffalo.

There was talk yesterday of raising lumber freights, but the Lumber Vessel-Owners' Association has not taken any steps in that direction as yet. The schr Butcher Boy was taken at $2.50 per cord for wood from Traverse Bay to this port, and the schr Halstead (bound up) for lumber from Cheboygan to Chicago at $1.25 per 1,000 feet.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is from Chief Engineer Humphrey's report: Toledo harbor—The amount available is $50,376.35; estimated to complete the improvement, $30,000, and it is asked for. Sandusky City harbor—Available, $22,905.10; required to complete improvement, $1,000; asked for. Hudson harbor, O.—Available, $100; no appropriation asked for. Marion harbor, Mich.—Available, $2,500; estimated to complete improvements, $7,500; asked for. Vermillion harbor, O.—Available, $7,039.50; no appropriation asked for. Port Clinton harbor, O.—Available, $10,008.43; required to complete improvements, $65,000; is asked for. Wabash River, Ind.—Available, $91,604.93, and $50,000 is asked for. St. Clair Flats, Ship Canal, Mich.—The work on this improvement is progressing satisfactory; amount available, $4,225; required to complete the existing project, $3,000; asked for.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 22.—Down—Props Jay Gould, Mineral Rock and barges, H. J. Hackett and consort; schr Thomas C. Street.

Up—Props Toledo, Scotia, J. S. Fay and consort, Inter-Ocean and consort, D. M. Wilson and consort; schrs Wells Burt, F. M. Knapp, C. P. Minch, Negaunee, H. F. Merry, Mary, Hattie, J. G. Colfage, Belle Mitchell, Fulton.

Wind—South, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 22—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Oneida, Chaffee, Europe with James R. Benson; schrs Aunt Ruth, Adventure.

Down—Props Quebec, Mayflower, Conestoga, Keewana, Metropolis, Ballentine and consort, Vienna and consort, Raleigh and consort; schr G. Sherman, Jane Ralston, Columbian.

Wind northwest; rain.

WIND AND WEATHER.

The weather was too heavy Monday night for some of the vessels that left port that day, and several ran back for shelter, the schrs Felicitous, Stanton, Forest, and Duncan City, and scow Milton being among the number. The last-named vessel was leaking when she reached port, and went into Miller Bros'. dry-dock yesterday for repairs. Two vessels lay at anchor off Grosse nearly all day. The wind blew from the northwest yesterday until evening, when it calmed down and shifted around to the southwest again. Very few vessels arrived yesterday, and the departures were not numerous.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 22.—Arrivals—Prop Annie Young, Chicago; prop India, Duluth; schr Sam Cook, Buffalo.

Departures—Schr Schuylkill, 800 tons coal, Chicago; schr Jamaica, 450 tons coal, Chicago; prop Japan, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—No charters were reported to-day.

Arrived from below—Schr Saveland.

Cleared—For the Lower Lakes, schr Cortez, prop Ocean; for New Orleans, schr Henrietta Esch.

The tug Coe got the line of the schr Orkney fast in her wheel this afternoon, and became disabled.

The prop Cuba picked up a fire-alarm telegraph cable with her wheel this afternoon, doing some damage to it, but nothing serious.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Oct. 22.—Arrivals—Prop Pallas, Chillicothe, 4,400 bu corn; E. S. Easton, Chillicothe, 6,250 bu corn.

Cleared—Phœnix, Lockport, 81,990 ft lumber, 5,800 lath; Lockport, Lockport, 4,153 bu wheat; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,147 bu wheat; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 2,600 bu wheat.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 22—9 p. m.—Arrivals—Prop Atlantic, Kingston, 2,000 bu corn, 6,760 pounds seeds from Ottawa.

Cleared—North Branch, Peru, 70,660 ft lumber, 5,950 lath, 205,000 shingles.

LEAKING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 26.—The schr H. G. Cleveland, of Cleveland, bound up, loaded with bulk salt, is here leaking badly. The Captain has telegraphed to owners for instructions. The Cleveland has been in the straits fifteen days trying to get through.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 22.—Arrived—Prop H. D. Coffinberry; schr L. C. Butts.

Cleared—Prop H. D. Coffinberry; schr L. C. Butts.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Grace Murray received some new canvas yesterday.

The schr Oliver Culver was towed up to Mud Lake yesterday, and lies sunk there.

The snow-fall of yesterday was experienced on the lake, and made things decidedly winterish.

The steam barge Bismarck was booked for repairs at Miller Bros.' dry-dock last evening, but was not then in port.

The lumber-hooker Annie Tomine was undergoing the stripping process yesterday, preparatory to going into winter quarters.

The schr Emma C. Hutchinson had not arrived up to last evening. She is making a long stay at Beaver Harbor, where she was last reported with a twisted rudder stock.

The hull of the sunken schr Daniel Lyons was insured for $10,000 in about equal amounts in the Providence-Washington, Security of New Haven, Detroit Fire & Marine, and Orient Mutual of Albany. No steps have been taken toward litigation in the matter, and it is believed by some persons that none will be.

The tug Edwards was sold at United States Marshal's sale yesterday forenoon, where she lies,—at the foot of South LaSalle street. She was struck off to A. S. Piper, a dealer in ice, for $1,075, and he will use her to tow ice-barges on the canal. The Edwards was built at Port Clinton in 1871 by D. F. Edwards, after whom she is named.

Capt. Anderson, master of the schr Lottie Wolfe, writes from Collingwood under date of Sunday, the 20th inst., and says he arrived there all right Saturday morning, and was unloaded the same day and found to be but ten bushels short. This would seem to be contradictory of the statement made in yesterday's TRIBUNE that vessels arriving at that port Saturday would not be unloaded until the following Saturday. The item was given on the authority of a gentleman whose business requires him to keep posted in such matters.

Capts. Channon and Rounds, who were appointed to survey the disabled schr D. P. Dobbins, and ascertain the amount of damage she sustained in her collision with the Hornet, reported yesterday that it would require $2,600 to put the vessel in shipshape again. She needs considerable new canvas, new spars, etc. Her owner, Capt. Frank Perew, is in the city on business connected with the matter.

ELSEWHERE.

Dredging is said to be required inside of Cleveland harbor.

A large fleet of vessels was at Cleveland Monday discharging ore and after coal.

The Singapore, a new Canadian schooner, was at Detroit for the first time Monday.

The schr George W. Holt fell short 150 bushels on a cargo of 16,000 bushels of wheat, shipped from Port Huron to Buffalo.

The barge Argonaut, consort of the prop Inter-Ocean, was aground at Cleveland Monday, below the Custom-House. She was drawing thirteen feet and eight inches.

After getting into Ashtabula harbor the schr Kate Richmond sunk again, owing to the giving out of the steam-pumps; but she is in a safe place and will soon be raised.

Cleveland *Herald*, 21st: "Sailors' wages are $2 per day at this port, and there were none shipped at more than that sum from here this season." *Plaindealer*, same date: "Sailors are asking $2.50 per day, but are not receiving more than $2 to $2.25, a few being shipped at the latter figure, but they were exceptional cases."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr H. B. Burger, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Wissahicken, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Schr M. S. Bacon, Cleveland, coal, Adams street.
Schr Game-Cock, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Menominee, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Mongangon, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Adams street.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Annie Laura, Manistee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Magic, Pentwater, bark, North Branch.
Schr G. M. Filer, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr G. D. Norris, Traverse Bay, wood, North Branch.
Schr C. Hibbard, Alpena, ties, Rush street.
Schr Truman Moss, Traverse, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Duvall, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen slip.
Schr A. M. Beers, Michigan City, light, Rush street.
Schr Norman, Menominee, lumber, Sampson slip.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Grace Murray, Traverse, lumber, Market.
Schr City of Toledo, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood, Rush street.
Prop Lowell, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Rolling Mills.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Egyptian, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Pelican, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, grain.
Schr W. H. Rounds, Buffalo, grain.
Schr American Union, Menominee, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr John Miner, Red River, sundries.
Schr Mary E. Perew, Buffalo, grain.
Schr G. M. Neelon, St. Catharines, grain.
Schr Success, Clay Banks, sundries.
Schr Monticello, Buffalo, grain.
Schr William Jones, Kenosha, stone.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Prop Lothaire, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Corisande, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, grain.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Oneonta, Oconto, light.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Antelope, Buffalo, grain.
Schr R. B. Hayes, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.



MANUFACTURED BY
The Union Wire Mattress Co.,
5, 7 and 9 North Clark-st.,
CHICAGO.

Positively Warranted NOT TO SAG.

Do not throw money away on cheap, coarse weave imitations, they cannot prove satisfactory.

BUY THE BEST.

For sale by Furniture Dealers and at our salesroom,
7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

MANIOCA.

MANIOCA

Makes delicious Puddings, Jellies, and Griddle-Cakes. Very economical. One package makes pudding for two dozen persons. Price 25 cents. Get a package from your Grocer. MANIOCA CO., 45 and 47 Park-place, New York.

INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS.

BURNETT'S PERFECTLY PURE Standard HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Flavoring EXTRACTS

Housekeepers who study their interests will demand of their grocer strictly pure Vanilla only, and refuse to accept an adulterated compound, which may render the unscrupulous dealer a larger profit.

Thoughtful people should read the testimonials from Chicago's best Grocers, below.

June 15, 1878.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston:

Gentlemen,—Knowing your Flavoring Extracts to be the finest made, it gives me pleasure to recommend them as such. Your Vanilla being entirely free from Tonqua, is sought for by housekeepers who know and appreciate an article of real merit.

L. C. PARDEE,
Successor to Stanton & Co.

July 30, 1878.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston:

Gentlemen,—We have been selling your Standard Flavoring Extracts for many years, without a complaint. Giving as they do universal satisfaction, makes it a pleasure to handle such goods. We consider them the best, and always advise our customers to that effect.

ROCKWOOD BROS.
102 North Clark St.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

A GREAT HIT!

"MLISS!"

Instantly recognized with hearty applause and encores

MISS KATY MAYHEW

As the Waif, "MLISS," scoring

A GENUINE SUCCESS!

And every character rendered in a strong and original manner. Each scene distinctly characteristic.

"MLISS" MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

M'CORMICK HALL.

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,

PROF. CROMWELL

WILL ILLUSTRATE

Germany and the Rhine.

To-morrow Night—ITALY, THE ART-LAND.

Parquette, 50 cts; Balcony, 25 cts.
Seats secured without extra charge at Root's Music Store.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Matinees, 25c and 50c.

Laughing room only at 8. Last week of the Comedians,

ROBSON and CRANE.

"The Funniest Play of the Century."

OUR BACHELORS!

Musically Reconstructed. Robson and Crane will sing "I Know a Bank" (not Savings), "Up the Hills on a Bright Sunny" "Eileen Alanna" (new version). "Our Bachelors" Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. MONDAY, Oct. 28—"Home Again"—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

LINCOLN PARK CONGRE'L CHURCH.

The Young People's Union of Lincoln Park Congregational Church will give its Opening Concert at the Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk-sts., Friday evening of this week. Following familiar names appear on the programme: Miss Jennie Dutton, soprano; the Chicago Quartette, Mons. A. E. Buisseret, violinist; Mr. H. R. Kaiser, cornetist; Mr. W. D. Rowlands, pianist. The high character of the talent employed for this concert is sufficient guarantee that all who attend will pass a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Tickets, 25c.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.............Manager and Proprietor.

SPLENDID WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT. Largest and Most Successful Minstrel Company in the World, and only large expensive organization of this kind in existence. The Unapproachable, and cannot be imitated. WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATED

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

HALF A HUNDRED EMINENT ARTISTS, In a Perfect Flood of New Features, this week only.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

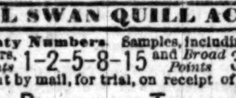
87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

DELEHANTY & HENGLER

NOVELTY COMBINATION. The finest Company of Specialty Artists ever gathered together.
Popular Prices—25, 50, and 75 cents.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, at 2:30.

STEEL PENS.

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

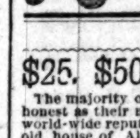
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.
138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

HOTEL.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, BOSTON.

The management of this elegantly appointed hotel has been assumed by JOSEPH S. DOYLE, late and for many years of the American House, Boston, and GEO. C. MEAD, formerly of the Tremont House, Boston, who will endeavor to make it the most desirable hotel in the city for permanent and transient guests. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished. The service and cuisine is first-class in every respect. Terms $3 per day. DOYLE & MEAD.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FINANCIAL.

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.

The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about $100 made recently returned over $1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—*New York Tribune.*

PHOTOGRAPHY.

STEVENS ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS,
85 and 87 East Madison-St.,
Opposite Tribune Building.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it: 25c per box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW THYSELF A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price, $1, sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

ADDRESS!

To the Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated, who Suffer from Ill-Health consequent on Lingering, Chronic, Nervous or Functional Diseases.

External Remedies are the Safest

and best that can be applied in diseases, on account of the facility which we possess of watching their action and their results; and of these remedies Electricity, in the form of mild, continuous, and prolonged currents, as realized exclusively by

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS,

has been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease. In our descriptive Pamphlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor from the most

Learned Physicians and Scientific Men

in Europe and this country. We also demonstrate why relief and cure result from their use after every other plan of treatment has failed. Reader,

Are You Afflicted,

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listness, moping,

Unfit for Business

or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and

A Victim to Youthful Follies,

or carried the marital relation to excess in later years? Have these indiscretions and excesses left you in a weak and debilitated condition? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you

Lost Confidence in Yourself

and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are

Thousands of Young Men,

middle-aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There are also thousands of females

Broken Down in Health

and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke altogether, and seek a remedy that has

Science and Common Sense

to commend it?—a remedy of indisputable efficacy, and the most certain means of restoration to health and pristine vigor?

There are many diseases of an acute and febrile type that we do not propose to cure by means of Electricity; but from all that Electro-Physiology teaches us, in regard to the *modus operandi* of the

Curative and Preservative

effects of Voltaic Electricity, we may most reasonably infer that all those chronic ailments and all diseases dependent on a depressed condition of the nervous forces, exhaustion of nerve power, or the diminished energy of vital functions, as treated upon in our publications, are happily most susceptible of cure by means of

Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands.

These conditions they will cure, while drugs will not; and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves who have been restored to

Health, Strength, and Energy

after drugging in vain for months and years.

SEND NOW

For Descriptive Pamphlet and the ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars and information worth thousands. Copies mailed free. Call on or address

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,
Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O.
Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE:
218 State Street, Chicago.

A Competent and Regularly Qualified Physician in attendance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..Wedn'ay, Oct. 23, 3 p. m.
CANADA, Frangeul.........Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 a. m.
AMERIQUE, De Lord..Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.

Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Steamers "Periere," "Ville de Paris," "St. Laurent," do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

The Steamship "City of Berlin" will sail from New York for Liverpool, &c., &c., Saturday, Oct. 26, at 3 p. m. Cabin passage, $100, $80, and $60; steerage, $28. Steamers of this line carry no live stock of any kind. Company's office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l West'n Agt.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

LEGAL.

In Chancery. In Chambers. | Friday, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1878:

Law Stamp, 50c. Between Gilbert Clapp Barker, Plaintiff, and Peter Nevin, Defendant.

Upon the application of the above-named Plaintiff, and upon hearing read the affidavits of George James Sherry and John James Bleecker Flint, and the depositions of John Doyle and of Daniel and Martin Nevin.

1. It is ordered that the defendant, Peter Nevin, do on or before the 21st day of December next answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause.

2. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order and an office copy of the bill of complaint herein, with the usual indorsement, be served on the said Daniel Nevin, and be deemed and taken to be good service on the said defendant. [L.S.] R. P. STEPHENS, Ref. 11, 10, '78. O. B., 30, 132. F. A.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:25 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:55 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:55 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 7 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8:00 p m
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly	7:00 p m
For St. Joseph, etc., daily	*10:00 a m
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11:00 p m
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., weekly	7:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7:00 p m

Docks, foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

David Law, Mayor of LaCrosse, Wis., is at the Pacific.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, and wife are registered at the Pacific.

The Hon. Washington Bushnell, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Pacific.

S. M. Etter, State Superintendent of Instruction, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. Edward Rutz, State Treasurer, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

L. A. Emerson, General Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Tremont.

The Lathers' Union and the Silger Gilders held meetings at No. 7 Clark street last night.

Gov. W. A. Howard, of Dakota, stopped a few hours in this city yesterday on his way home.

George M. Raymond, County Clerk, Montgomery County, Ill., is among the guests at the Tremont.

The Hon. D. B. Gillham of Upper Alton, President of the State Board of Agriculture, is one of the guests at the Pacific.

Dr. Joseph Robbins, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois, is a guest the Tremont.

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, formerly of this city, delivered a lecture entitled "Drift" in Plymouth Congregational Church yesterday evening.

D. L. Moody visited Racine and Evanston yesterday. He leaves for Baltimore via Pittsburg to-day. His many friends will regret that his visit was of so short duration, and hope that he may soon come again.

The Manufacturers' Association held a meeting at the Palmer House last night. No business of importance was brought up. The question of trade with Mexico is still engaging the attention of the Association.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 40; 4 p. m., 43; 8 p. m., 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.44; 8 p. m. 29.46.

While Coroner Dietzsch was yesterday morning stepping from a street-car in motion in front of the West Twelfth-Street Station, he missed his footing, and was thrown violently to the ground, severely spraining the left shoulder.

Among the noted persons in attendance at the Christian Conference at Toronto, Can., is the Rev W. P. Mackay, of Hull, England, so widely known as an author. Arrangements have been made for him to visit Chicago early in November.

Early yesterday morning Miss Johnson, residing at No 448 Washington street, was thrown out of her buggy near Union Park, and was severely injured about the left shoulder. Her horse ran away from the corner of Kinzie street and Ashland avenue.

The girl Sarah Morrissey, who was shot by a love-stricken waiter at the Palmer House Sunday evening, continues to improve, and it is thought now that she will speedily recover from her wound. The ball has not yet been extracted, however.

Joseph Levy, residing at No. 126 North Ashland avenue, dropped dead at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon while seated at the dinner table. Apoplexy was the supposed cause. Deceased was English by birth, 58 years of age, and left a grown-up family.

The Bible readings of the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D. D., of this city, were attended by thousands last year. The Y. M. C. A. have made arrangements with him to give another course this season, the first of which will be given in Farwell Hall Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of Patrick Canfield, the boy who was shot last Sunday morning, was held Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting. Young Keating was discharged from custody. The funeral of Canfield took place yesterday morning from St. Ann's Catholic Church.

Private Henry J. Fassow, of Battery G, First Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va., was badly wounded about the face and eyes by the explosion of his musket while at target-practice Monday evening, Oct. 14. His parents, who reside some place on the West Side, will be glad to hear that the doctors do not regard his case as dangerous, although it was at first feared that he might lose his sight.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Peter Gibblen, of No. 614 Forty-second street, who died on the 16th inst. of a fracture of the skull received while at work about Armour's packing-house; upon Patrick Meehan, who died suddenly of heart-disease at No. 348 West Twelfth street; and upon Frank Bingham, a switchman on the Michigan Central Railroad, who died of concussion of the brain resulting from an accidental fall.

The Institute of the Alumni Association of the Chicago Theological Seminary commenced its annual exercises last evening in the chapel of the institution, adjoining the Union Park Congregational Church, by listening to a lecture upon "Inspiration and Revision," by the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, of Rockford. The exercises continue until Friday noon, and will consist of lectures, devotional exercises, addresses, discussions, experience meetings, etc.

Yesterday afternoon Senator David Davis, Judge Thomas Drummond, Judge H. M. Blodgett, Judge G. W. Hazelton, Judge Charles E. Dyer, F. W. Cotzhausen, William H. Bradley, Alfred L. Cary, James C. Catelle, H. W. Bishop, E. B. McCagg, R. T. Lincoln, and Norman Williams visited the Fire Patrol to view the workings. They were highly pleased as well as surprised at the time in which the boys hitched, they doing it, the horses standing in stalls, in two seconds.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners met at their rooms in Ashland Block yesterday afternoon. There were present Commissioners Winston in the chair, Kadish, Withrow, and Hjortsberg. No business of importance was transacted. Various propositions for trees, filling, dredging, etc., were considered and placed on file. Routine business of no particular importance was taken up, after which the meeting adjourned. The next regular meeting will be held Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The many friends of Mr. M. D. Lathrop, late Chief Deputy Assessor of the South Town, will sympathize with him in the loss of his wife, who died yesterday morning at the Palmer House. Mrs. Lathrop was a victim to consumption. During the summer she visited Colorado with the lingering hope that she might be improved thereby. Instead of being better in health, however, she grew worse, and returned to this city, where, despite all that medical skill could do, she slowly faded away.

The ladies of the Baptist Missionary Society met yesterday afternoon and evening in the First Church, at the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. It was expected that three missionaries on their way to China and Japan would be present to address the meeting. It happened, however, that they at the last moment deferred the time of sailing, and hence their visit to Chicago was necessarily postponed. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Miss Roberts, of Milwaukee, and in the evening the ladies held a sociable in the church parlors.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum says it is true that he is Secretary of the Board of Managing Directors of the defunct German National Bank, but he only acts under the direction of the Board, composed of seven stockholders. The *Evening Journal* ought to be well enough posted to know that there is no Assignee of this bank, as it went into voluntary liquidation. Mr. Greenebaum says that there has been already one dividend of 25 per cent, and it is hoped by the Directors that another one of the same amount may be declared in two or three weeks. Like other banks, the assets are largely in real estate, which has to be handled with great care. Recently quite a large sale was effected, and this is what will enable the Directors to make the second dividend.

A monthly meeting of the Ladies' Decorative Art Society was held at the Palmer House yesterday morning. Mrs. J. Y. Scammon presided, and there were about thirty present. An encouraging report was read by Mrs. Stickney concerning the library intended for the use of the students and the Society. Mrs. A. B. Mason presented a report, which showed that many articles had been promised for the loan exhibition, which commences at the Palmer House Nov. 21, Mr. Palmer having generously offered the Society as many rooms as they wish on the entresol floor. After listening to an interesting paper on "The American School of Painting," by Mrs. Dupee, the Society adjourned. The next meeting, to be held the fourth Tuesday in November at the Palmer House, will be the annual gathering, and memberships can then be renewed.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Quinlan found a man lying senseless at the corner of Dearborn and Nineteenth streets, and, supposing him to be drunk, he brought him to the Twenty-second Street Station and locked him up. He was found dead in his cell at 10 o'clock, and upon his clothing was found the following note: "To my mother: Mother, I am going to commit a deed terrible enough. You remember that I told you once that if liquor overcame my will to be temperate that I should surely put an end to my earthly existence. I am now under the influence of whisky. Good-by." The name "Parker" is written in ink upon his linen. Deceased was about 25 years of age, auburn hair, cut short, smooth face, and was clad in dark clothes, linen shirt, white stiff hat with broad black cloth band, and shoes with buckles.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Illinois met in its thirtieth annual session at the hall of Sheet Anchor Division, North Clark street, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The attendance of representatives from different parts of the State was fair. The officers present were the Rev. J. Nate, G. W. P.; A. G. Warner, G. W. A.; R. L. Leonard, G. S.; T. M. Van Court, G. Chap.; D. Keck, G. Con.; James Young, G. Sen.; J. O. Brayman, P. G. W. P. After the preliminary services the G. W. P. read his annual report, giving a statement of the condition and progress of the Order within the jurisdiction during the past year, with recommendations for future work. The outlook was represented to be quite encouraging. The report was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Representatives Brayman, Snyder, Harris, Moulding, and Fleming. The Grand Division then went into Committee of the Whole, Representative Westervelt in the chair, on the State of the Order. The hours of meeting were fixed at from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. The Grand Division will hold a public meeting this evening at the Washingtonian Home Chapel. Among the speakers will be T. M. Conprogst, Sidney Thomas, J. Nate, the Rev. G. S. Young, F. and T. M. Van Court.

The roughs in New Mexico are making it lively for the residents of that Territory. The Postmaster at Roswell, Lincoln County, Mr. M. A. Upson, in a letter to Lieut.-Col. Dudley, commanding at Fort Stanton, gives a vivid description of the present state of society there. He says it is unsafe to remain at his office any longer without protection. Threats have been made to burn his office, and his life has more than once been threatened. Capt. Lea, the proprietor of the buildings which constitute Roswell, was stopped one day by a party of men, a revolver drawn on him, and his rifle demanded. There is no inhabited house nearer than four miles, and only Lea and himself are there to protect Government and personal property. There is a lady with her child and a servant living there, and only Lea and the Postmaster are there to guard them. Protection to couriers and stations on the road have been provided by Capt. Carroll. Roswell is between two stations, the nearest being fourteen miles distant at Lloyd's Crossing, on the Rio Pecos. Mr. Upson says unless the Government furnishes him with some aid he will be compelled to abandon the office. Under date of the 10th, Lieut.-Col. Dudley, of the Ninth Cavalry, writes from Fort Stanton to headquarters here that two men were shot and killed and one man hung between Lloyd's Station and old Fort Sumner by a party led by Juan Patrort. Some said the parties attacked were "wrestlers," while others thought they were citizens traveling through the country, and were killed by the raiders, who wanted their animals. Col. Dudley also learned from Judge Stone and Capt. Lea that a letter had been received at Roswell stating that another party of men had been attacked and killed at Puerta de Luna, by whom could not be ascertained. Fuller particulars of these disturbances are promised in the course of a day or two.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $100.

The only '77 certificate taken up was one for $100.

Two new cases of scarlet-fever and one of diphtheria were reported.

There are 2,803 licensed saloons in the city. How many unlicensed is unknown.

The scrip clerk disbursed $1,600, most of it going to the sewer men, they getting also three-quarters of their pay in cash.

Estimates were issued as follows: Robert Law, coal, $5,668.09; John Angus, brick-work on City-Hall, $3,227.86; Louis Mueller, sewer-brick, $934.37.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, $306; Water Office, $2,140; Comptroller, $247. Total, $2,695. He paid out $10,000 for miscellaneous purposes.

Ald. McCaffrey has returned from a trip through Iowa. He says work is plenty out there, and laborers scarce. Railroads pay $1.25, contractors $1.50, and farmers $1 a day.

Friedberg is very indignant because his wife's license was revoked, and he was around the "rookery" figuring for a restoration. He was assured, however, that it would not be done.

The argument on the final hearing of the bills filed by the street-railway companies against the city, to enjoin the collection of the $50 a car imposed by the ordinance, has been set by Judge Drummond for Nov. 2.

Among the building-permits issued were the following: D. S. Morgan & Co., two-story and basement brick warehouse, 64x100, Johnson street, near Sixteenth, $6,000; Abraham Studie, two-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 22x45, No. 456 North LaSalle street, $4,000; N. Monroe, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 22x45, Indiana avenue, near Thirtieth street, $3,500.

Some of the sewer contractors have taken work at such low figures that they are unable to pay their workmen, and the latter are appealing to the city authorities to help them out. Under the system in vogue, 15 per cent of the monthly estimates is retained until the completion of the work, and the contractors usually expect the 85 per cent to pay all expenses, the balance being profit. While the city has the 15 per cent, it cannot be paid to the men. The bondsmen of the contractors, however, are liable, and the only way for the hands to get their money is to club together and sue them.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury heard numerous complaint cases yesterday.

The County Collector yesterday finished the sale of West Side property, and commenced selling on the North Side. The sales on the North Side will be continued to-day.

In the County Court yesterday in the City of Chicago, special assessments Nos. 1,403 and 1,422, an order was issued appointing F. H. Bailey, Hermann Benze, and F. A. Bragg Commissioners to make the assessment.

The trial of Jeremiah Kennedy, the wife murderer, is set for Monday. The Protection Life case comes up peremptorily on Nov. 6, and following this comes the trial of Peter Stevens, and following him comes the trial of Joseph St. Peter for the murder of Clark at LaGrange.

Commissioners Lenzen and Meyer, who have heretofore breathed the same air and thought alike, have fallen out, and now Meyer refuses to partake of Lenzen's soup, and, on the other hand, Lenzen refuses to allow him. The trouble seems to come out of the proposition to move the County Agent's office, which Lenzen agreed to originally, but repudiated Monday when the matter came up in the Board.

The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday afternoon, and, by a resolution of the Board, being clothed with authority in the regulation of the employment of help at the County Agent's office, resolved to dismiss Sullivan, Brinkmeyer, McNally, and Wall, of the visitors, and Olaf Hansen and Justice of the clerks. The Committee was satisfied that the help dismissed was entirely unnecessary, and figuring on the work found that the visitors had had less than two visits a day to make, and that the "extra" clerks were drawing pay for absolutely no service. No one appeared to know who had appointed the "extras," and the dismissals were made on the recommendation of the County Agent.

The Committee on Printing met yesterday and agreed to cause to be printed the campaign document adopted by the Board the day before. Although the Board limited the Committee, still they duplicated its orders, and ordered 20,000 printed in English, 10,000 in German, and 5,000 in Scandinavian. The printing will cost several hundred dollars, and the circulation of the document can have but two effects,—the strengthening of Cleary and Mulloy for re-election and the persuading of the public to vote for bonds for the Court-House. The move is purely of a political character, and the publication is designed to help Cleary and Mulloy, who have so faithfully stood by the "Ring," and if it succeeds in sustaining them they are pledged to see that the "Ring" is kept intact. The Committee has exceeded its authority in the matter of doubling the orders of the Board, but it did it in view of the necessity of keeping up the "Ring," it being well understood that without Cleary and Mulloy the bonds would be useless. They do not care whether the Court-House is ever built or not if the present "Ring" is to lose its power and influence.

CARELESS KERN.

It has been a boast of Sheriff Kern that during his administration no prisoners had escaped. Much of this boasting has been a direct attack on ex-Sheriff Agnew, now Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, because during his administration the escapes were unfortunately large. But he must now draw in his horns and confess his inefficiency, and also that he lacked the manliness to tell the public of it. The fact came out yesterday that the day before an escape had been made from the jail, the knowledge of which he tried to suppress, the person being no less than the notorious Frank Cunningham, who a few days ago stepped into the store of Miller & Co. and purloined a diamond ring and ran off. He was apprehended before he had gotten far, but now he is a gentleman of liberty, and on election-day will naturally vote for Kern. This may not be the only escape which has occurred, but it is the only one which the Sheriff has confessed or owned up to. It occurred in this wise: Cunningham was in jail on the charge of larceny, and sent for a lawyer. The lawyer came, and Cunningham was given the distinction of an interview with him in the "cage" prior to his being indicted. The interview was lengthy, and when ended the lawyer knocked on the "cage" door and walked out. A few moments later Cunningham knocked at the same door and also walked out, a keeper named O'Brien—the person who had received him and taken his description—passing him through the grates. The prisoner may have bought his liberty, or may have "played" it on the keeper, but in either event the dishonesty or inefficiency of the management of the Sheriff's office is demonstrated. Cunningham is a notorious thief,—one of the very worst,—and his walking out in broad daylight, and the fact that the circumstance was kept from the press for twenty-four hours, and until the reporters began to inquire about it, is proof that the jail management is not what it ought to be. It might be as well for Mr. Kern to quit electioneering and attend to his business.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Only $250 worth of 4 per cents was subscribed for yesterday at the Sub-Treasury.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $25,125, of which 19,029 was for taxes on distilled spirits.

The currency disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday footed up $115,000. Those of silver were $1,000, and of gold $4,500.

Deputy-Marshall Stillwell, in accordance with an order of Court, sold the tug D. F. Edwards yesterday at public sale. It was bought by Anson S. Piper for $1,075.

The Chief Accountant of the Treasury Department, assisted by the three experts who came on here with him to inspect the Sub-Treasury accounts, finished his labors yesterday, and found that the showing presented by Treasurer Gilbert's books was in strict accordance with the condition of things as he found them. In other words, everything was discovered to be correct. The "count" showed the amount of currency on hand to be $3,303,176.70, and that of coin to be $995,945.55, or a total of $4,299,122.25.

The members of the German Commission visited the Government Building yesterday, where they were politely received by Collector Harvey, and inspected the mode of transacting the Government's internal-revenue business. They paid special attention to the department presided over by Mr. E. A. Thomalen, the expert in tobacco and cigar stamps, and expressed themselves as delighted with the methods in vogue. From the Government Building they proceeded, under the escort of Collector Harvey, to Shufeldt's distillery, the workings of which appeared to delight and even astonish them in no slight degree. The members of the Commission left the city last evening for New York.

The Grand Jury returned indictments yesterday against Eugene Hartman, Dr. Blackburn, and John McGrath, for counterfeiting, and against William Schulz, the young man who was before Commissioner Hoyne some time ago on the charge of using the mails in an attempt to swindle a man down East. Bench-warrants were issued for the arrest of the three first named, but none was issued in the case of Schulz, who has already given bail before the Commissioner. The Grand Jury continued its investigations of the Gregg case, and more than touched upon the McArthur matter and the case of W. F. Endicott, late President of the Central National Bank, now hopelessly defunct. In the Gregg case it is as good as settled that the Federal inquisitors will return a true bill against him, and the effort now making would appear to be to see how closely they can connect Golsen with the taking of Post-Office funds. Ed Lundberg, Golsen's clerk, was before them yesterday, but all that he could testify to was in reference to the checks given Miller after banking hours when Golsen wanted a little money and couldn't draw on his bank deposit, in which case Miller advanced the money and the next day presented the checks at bank, where they were cashed. The clerk also testified that he didn't think Golsen owed Miller any money, for the reason that these checks were always presented and cashed the next day; and Golsen had told him after the defalcation was made public that, instead of his owing Miller any money, the debt was all the other way. Golsen has stoutly maintained all along that he didn't know this money which he received as an accommodation from Miller was Government funds, but the Government, it is understood, has testimony tending to show an opposite state of facts, together with other testimony alleged to show that he hasn't squared himself with Miller, but still owes him Government money. What the outcome of it all will be is not so easy to guess, but it is quite possible that the jury will run in an indictment against him for what seems at best to have been a technical violation of the statutes. In the Endicott business, the jury yesterday examined ex-Bank-Examiner Watson, and presumably learned of certain facts relating to Endicott's alleged crookedness which had come under his notice after the bank's smash-up,—not before, for it will be remembered that the gentleman gave the concern a moral certificate and clean bill of health, as it were, before the crash came. The Grand Jurors shake their heads at the revelations made concerning Endicott's stock transactions,—in which, it will be remembered, Endicott rather favored himself than the bank,—and, from all that can be gathered, an indictment against him is about as sure a thing in the near future as the overwhelming defeat this fall of the Democratic ticket in this region. The fact that he is out of the city, and probably beyond the seas, doesn't appear to concern them in the least, there being an idea that he may sneak back here some day, in which case it would be well to have the papers ready for him. In the McArthur business, as nearly as it can be gotten at through constant practice at certain keyholes on the top story of the G. B., the jury have discovered a defalcation of some $30,000 in the Post-Office funds, the responsibility for which they have as yet been unable to conscientiously lay at any other door than that of Gen. McArthur. When these three cases now on hand are disposed of, there is an assurance on the part of the Government that the fraudulent practices in connection with the building of the new Custom-House under the Mueller regime will be officially looked into.

CRIMINAL.

Richard Gould, of Coldwater, Mich., while en route to Independence, Ia., was met at the Kinzie Street Depot in this city Monday evening by a couple of confidence operators, who fleeced him of $25 cash.

A silver hunting-cased watch, marked G. M. Wilson, Chicago, Ill., No. 52,683, awaits an owner at the Armory. It was found in the possession of James Mastigan and Thomas Flanagan, both of whom were held in $500 bonds to the 25th.

Arrests: Thomas Sullivan, larceny of goods from W. M. Holz; five inmates of a gambling-house at No. 5 Calhoun place; James W. Smith, larceny of a pool ball from a West Madison street saloon; about forty inmates of a disorderly colored house at No. 64 Desplaines street, in which were found three white girls, named Nellie and Annie Hartwell and Mary Dillon, and a couple of colored girls, all under age.

Josie Kilp, employed as a domestic by T. J. Considine, of No. 333 Marshfield avenue, was suspected of the theft of a couple of rings. Detective Loughlin was detailed to investigate, and Josie admitted to him that she had given one of the rings to Tommy Smith, a patient in the County Hospital, and the other to her step-brother, Rudolph Von Hacon, a bartender at the corner of Illinois and Clark streets. Both rings were recovered.

Greenfield Scott Pierce, of Verona, Ill., was up for trial before Pollak yesterday, charged with obtaining about $6,000 from William Young & Co., of No. 119 LaSalle street, grain commission merchants, under false pretenses. The trial commenced at 9 a. m., and, after running all day, was continue to 8 o'clock this morning, several witnesses for the prosecution having been examined. The circumstances of the case have been fully described in the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

The house of H. J. Jones, No. 298 West Jackson street, was entered last Wednesday while the family were at supper, the thief capturing jewelry worth $50. Saturday, Frank Groom, No. 74 Foster street, in going along Desplaines street, saw a piece of gold chain, and, on stooping down to examine it, found that the chain and several other articles had been buried there. He advertised the find in Sunday's TRIBUNE, and the property turned out to belong to Mr. Jones, who, consequently, is happy.

Detective Stewart yesterday recovered at a couple of pawnshops and at a boarding-house at No. 270 Halsted street the trunks and valises stole, several days ago from the apartments of Mr. N. E. Wood, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, by Frank Adams, whom he had employed to do a small job of painting. Adams was under $2,000 bonds to the Criminal Court on a charge of robbery, and was to have been tried on the day of his departure. It is now thought that he has fled to Canada. A youth named Frank Sullivan, whom he left in possession of the plunder, was arrested for suspected complicity in the burglary.

Justice Summerfield held Jacob Smith in $500 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a watch from James McCormick; Tony Foster, shawl thief, $100 fine; William Sutphon, larceny of furniture from Phil Gibson, $300 to the 23d; William Tice, bastardy, on complaint of Annie Betcan, $800 to the 29th; John Mack, Edward O'Neill, and Charles Stewart, burglary of a hat store at No. 101 Madison street, and of a show-case at No. 193 Dearborn street; $500 to the 23d; Ann Cottrell, a notorious drunkard who was nearly murdered about a year ago, $50 fine. Justice Morrison held the murderous barber, Ira A. Woodward, in $700 bonds to the 29th; Emanuel Jacobs, passing a forged check upon Miss Belle Demick, $500 to the 29th; John Drunkenfraud, a drunken fellow who annoys people in begging for money, $100 fine; Delia Newman, sent to the Erring Women's Refuge; Mary Dunning, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; John Murray, burglary of John Brosman's store, $500 to the 29th.

The much-continued trial of C. G. Horton, accused of dealing in obscene literature and pictures, came up before Justice Foote at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Officer Heintzman was the first and principal witness. He had been ordered by the Chief of Police to visit Horton's place of business and examine the premises. He produced some pictures, which were offered in evidence. Most of them were photographs taken from oil-painting, representing females in various attitudes, noticeable for a great scantity of wearing apparel. S. K. Dow, counsel for defendant, stated that nudity was not obscenity, and backed his assertions by referring to the public exhibitions of art works in this city and in all parts of the world. He contended that people were urged to cultivate a taste for this kind of art, for the purpose of obtaining a correct idea of the beauties of nature unadorned. An artist was called to pass his judgment as to what constituted an obscene picture, and, when he had finished, another one was called. Both these gentlemen concluded that nothing in the way of obscenity was exhibited in the photographs. The trial was continued to 1 p. m. sharp to-day.

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

THAT EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

The Greenebaum trial was resumed before Justice D'Wolf yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The testimony for the defense was begun. Abraham Wise was the first witness called. He was Cashier of the German Savings Bank.

Col. Juessen interrupted proceedings here by asking that the witness be sworn according to the Jewish fashion. Considerable discussion arose upon the subject, which was finally settled by the witness stating that he knew of no oath more binding than that "by the everliving God," and he was allowed to proceed. He stated that he had been Cashier of the German Savings from the establishment of the bank in 1870 up to the time it went into liquidation. On the day previous to the sale of the bank building by Mr. Greenebaum a resolution was passed authorizing the President and Vice-President to effect the sale. This resolution was read in the court. He found in looking over the transcript from the books of the bank, showing the notes and other paper entering into the transaction as payment to Mr. Greenebaum for the building, one note bearing his own name. He denied that any such paper ever existed. He did not know whether it was a false entry, or whether it had been purposely inserted in the copy. Witness thought the purchase of the bank building was the most judicious transaction that could be made by the bank at that time, as there was a panic, and everything in the shape of bonds was depreciated in value; even Government bonds were sold in New York at a depressed rate. The bank, also, was without money to purchase checks and bonds with which to replenish the investment account, even had bonds been considered a good investment at the time. Then the rental from the building would be a saving to the bank, and, further, the purchase enabled the bank to get rid of certain paper comparatively valueless. The paper turned over in the transaction purported to amount to $220,000. The three notes of $35,000 each, which Mr. Greenebaum had made in connection with the Humboldt Park Association, were among the first papers transferred in the transaction of the transfer of the building. Witness testified to the depreciated value of many of the papers which were turned over to Mr. Greenebaum. The generally impaired financial circumstances of the makers were the principal cause of the depreciation. The value of all of them he did not consider was more than $200,000, and this included about $28,000 or $29,000 in paper which he, as Cashier, was delighted to get rid of. The deed of the building had never been recorded, but was retained in the possession of witness, by his own advice, as he feared that a publication of the circumstances would hurt Mr. Greenebaum. The stockholders knew of the sale of the bank building Dec. 16, and it was approved, as it was considered a sure guarantee of dividends. Witness did not know whether any of the depositors knew of it or not. In 1874 and 1875 the German Savings Bank paid the taxes on the building, as was shown in evidence by a certificate from the County Clerk, proving that the bank had been assessed for those years. Witness testified in detail in regard to the stock of the concern changing hands, showing that Mr. Greenebaum had at different times purchased additional shares.

Mr. Small asked witness what Mr. Greenebaum did up to the day of the failure of the bank to indicate his interest in the concern. Witness replied that his conduct indicated that he did his utmost to raise money to keep up the bank. They continued to do business and pay out money to depositors up to 11 o'clock on the day of the failure, when they received an order from the Court to stop. The first trouble of the bank occurred during the panic of 1873. The German National Bank failed three or four days before the German Savings Bank. The effect of this failure upon the latter bank was to precipitate fresh notices upon it. The first day when the news came out about the failure of the German National there was about $50,000 worth of notices served upon the savings bank. The second day there was less, and the third day still less.

In the cross-examination, witness stated that when he began he received a salary of $2,500. He did not exactly remember how many years he received a salary of $3,000 a year. It might have been one year, and it might possibly have been two years. The first year he received $2,500, the second, perhaps, he got $4,000, the third $5,000, and the fourth, possibly, $6,000. Witness had sunk $10,000 in a previous business, and it was for the purpose of being reimbursed by Henry Greenebaum that witness was induced to accept so small a salary at first. This paper of witness for $10,000 was not among the assets of Henery Greenebaum, but of Greenebaum & Co. Mr. Greenebaum gave this amount out of his own pocket for the benefit of the German Savings Bank. He did not remember whether he ever had a conversation with Mr. Thomas Hoyne regarding this transaction. The Humboldt Park property was good security, but it was not convenient for the bank to handle. At the time of the failure of the German Savings Bank Henry owned 1,130 shares. He did not know that Mrs. Greenebaum had pledged these shares to the German National Bank.

The trial was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

BURGLARY.

HYDE PARK CASES.

At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. James Steele, on Lake avenue, near Forty-fifth street, was entered by three burglars. While they were ransacking the rooms Mr. Steele was awakened by the noise, asked them what they wanted, and was told to keep still. But he said to his wife, "Get me the pistol," and turned as if to procure it. In reality he had none, but the remark had the desired effect, for the fellows left, leaving the front and rear doors open. They got one lady's breast-pin as their booty. They went down the front stairs, and out at the front door, turning over all the drawers and ransacking the bureaus, but got nothing except the breastpin. From Mr. Steele's they went to the residence of Mr. McClellan, the engineer of the Hyde Park Water-Works, which is nearly opposite Mr. Steele's. It is presumed, at least, that the two men who went to Mr. McClellan's were a part of the gang that called at Mr. Steele's, though this is not altogether certain. The robbers entered through the rear kitchen window by passing some thin instrument between the sash and throwing open the catch. After entering, they passed up into the sleeping-rooms. The noise they made, however, awakened Mrs. McClellan, who at once called her husband. The latter arose, and, while the burglars were passing through the kitchen, grabbed the smaller of them, a young fellow apparently 18 or thereabouts, who was dressed in a fine suit of dark clothing, without an overcoat. The burglar struck him three times on the head, probably with the butt end of a revolver, cutting him each time. As he didn't succeed in releasing himself, however, from McClellan's firm grasp about his throat, he called twice to his comrade for assistance. Not getting any help in that direction, he used his revolver, shooting Mr. McClellan above the hip on the left side, and of course causing him to let go his grip. In the scuffle, the burglar left a fine, soft black felt hat, one of Scott's make, which is still in Mr. McClellan's possession. Dr. Taylor was called in, got to the house about 3:30 o'clock, and, with Dr. Flood, of Hyde Park, made an examination, probing the wound, but failing to find the ball. Mr. McClellan's house is near Forty-fifth street, on Lake avenue, on which it faces. It stands back from the street some little distance, and is a good, quiet location for burglars to operate in. In their search they got a pair of pants, with a pair of suspenders attached, and a pair of drawers belonging to Mr. McClellan, took his pocketbook out of his pants pocket and got some change, amounting to about a dollar. The pants and drawers were found out on the railroad track in the morning. The burglars came from a southerly direction, as an examination of the tracks would seem to indicate. Mr. T. G. Otis, who lives next door to Mr. Steele, and consequently opposite Mr. McClellan, made an examination of the surroundings, from which he concludes that there could not well have been more than two or three burglars, and that they wore about No. 8 boots or shoes. Mr. Otis was alarmed about 3 o'clock and informed that his neighbor, McClellan, had been shot by some burglars. Hastily getting up and dressing himself he went to Mr. McClellan's, found him seriously hurt, as he believed, started at once for a physician, and was successful in finding Dr. Taylor, while Mr. Brooks, another neighbor, went for and found Dr. Flood. Having gotten the Doctor, Mr. Brooks hastened to the police-station and found Capt. Ryan, who responded, and made an examination of the premises. Mr. Otis made a search for a policeman when he was informed of what had happened, but was unable to find one, and the not unnatural question in his mind is, "Where were they?" It is quite certain that they were not doing their duty, for the report of the pistol-shot should, it seems to him, have brought them to the locality at once. Probably, inasmuch as the night was disagreeable, they were under shelter, out of the rain, and protecting their uniforms. It would seem to Mr. Otis that there should be a little more vigilance on the part of the police protectors, especially in rainy weather.

Mr. McClellan's condition last evening was not regarded as being in any way dangerous or alarming. The police, during the afternoon, laid violent hands on four apparently harmless tramps, who had been spending the night in a freight-car at Grand Crossing, and last evening had them behind the bars. They gave their names as John L. Quimby, Michael Early, Fred and Carist Codvear, but very little stock is taken in the idea that they were in any way connected with the burglary.

THE MARSHALL CASE.

It begins to look as if the city was infested with a gang of robbers who excel Italian bandits in cruelty and boldness. Only a few days ago a Mrs. Doonan was tied head and feet to a bed in her own house, robbed of $185, and then gagged with a large potato, which was thrust so far into the mouth that it had to be cut out. Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained an item to the effect that a woman had been robbed of $600 in the Bridgeport District in a somewhat similar matter. But the details were not to be had, owing to the secrecy preserved by the police. The facts, as ascertained yesterday, show up a most atrocious outrage. At about 6:30 in the evening William Marshall, residing at the southwest corner of Bloom and Thirty-fifth streets, left his home by a rear door. Two men entered directly after he went out, and, by making inquiries concerning people in the neighborhood, got close enough to Mrs. Marshall to seize her by the hair and choke her, while the other demanded to know the whereabouts of her money and other treasures. One then held a revolver to her head, and the other caught up her little child, and, holding it in the air by one leg, threatened to plunge a dirk knife into its bowels, before her very eyes. She still refused to tell. They then ransacked the bedding, and wit a few strong pulls tore up the carpet, finding beneath it $600 in $5, $10, and $20 bills. Not satisfied with this, they offered Mrs. Marshall other indignities, and packed up such clothing and jewelry as could be found about the house, but the approach of a little boy frightened them off.

Mrs. Marshall was, of course, frightened into a violent illness, from which it will take days to recover. She can only faintly describe the men, but says they were roughly dressed and wore masks. The police have arrested several persons on suspicion, but do not seem to have hit upon the right ones as yet.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

A QUARTERLY MEETING

of the Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home was held in the parlors of the Home last eveng, Dr. N. S. Davis, President, in the chair. The Directors present were the Hon. H. Booth, C. H. Case, C. G. Hayman, Dr. D. A. Cotton, Dr. H. Hitchcock, Franklin Hatheway, W. Warren, Dr. C. W. Earle, H. C. Morey, A. G. Warner, Thomas Wilce, B. A. Miller; also Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Mrs. H. C. Morey, Mrs. William Hodgson, Mrs. W. Warren, and Mrs. B. A. Miller. The ladies were present in behalf of a proposition made some time ago to establish a Home for Inebriate Women in connection with the Washingtonian Home.

The Secretary, H. C. Morey, submitted his report, which was adopted. In this it was stated that he had drawn on the Treasurer to the amount of $2,307 for expenses. There was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $8,475.

The report of D. Wilkins, Superintendent, showed the amount of board charged for the past three months to be $2,837; received of the inmates in cash and services, $1,933. The expenses amounted to $2,056; excess of expenses over receipts and services, $123. Admitted during the quarter, fifty-three; present number of inmates eighty-three. The Superintendent supplemented his report with a number of suggestions regarding improvements in the building.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report upon the financial policy of the Home. This stated that the repeated requests that had been made to the Board and to the Executive Committee for an appropriation of money to aid in the establishment of a house for the reform of inebriate women had caused him to examine the resources and liabilities of the Washingtonian Home for the purpose of determining more fully the proper course to be pursued in the future. Such an examination showed that the loan of $25,000, which was a lien on the property of the Home, matured for payment on the 2d of December, 1880. By the terms of the Jonathan Burr bequest the money was to be loaned on improved real estate, and only the interest used for reformatory work of the Home. Owing to the depreciation of real estate and the insolvency of individuals, about $6,000 of this investment had become unavailable by the non-payment of interest and inability to collect the principal in money. The whole amount, however, was secured to the Home by using the mortgage for its face value in payment for the furniture needed on the completion of the building. It was so used, with the express understanding that the whole amount should be replaced and properly invested from the current sources of income. There was therefore due the Burr legacy about $7,000 that should be immediately placed where it legally belonged. On the other hand, the money now either actually in the Treasury or immediately available was about $12,000, and $7,000 more in city warrants due in December, 1878, making the available funds for the remainder of the present year about $19,000. He had not taken into consideration the rents received on store-leases, because those rents merely offset fairly the interest on the loan of $25,000. There were also outstanding loans, etc., aggregating $4,000 or $5,000. There might perhaps be $12,000 of available funds for the present year, $7,000 of which would not be due from the city until December. It would take every dollar that could be gotten together to pay off the $25,000 loan when it matured. In time, the Committee thought a department for inebriate women might be established, but at present it would absorb everything and leave nothing with which to pay off the loan.

The Committee appointed to investigate as to the legality of the Washingtonian Home appropriating funds toward the establishment in this city of a Home for Inebriate Women reported that, having examined the question, they were of opinion that if, in the establishment of such a Home, a distinct corporation was contemplated, or even a management distinct and separate from that of the Washingtonian Home, the appropriation of funds for such a purpose would be a clear violation of the trust with which the Directors were charged by the act of incorporation.

A long discussion ensued upon the question, and finally the report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY

of Illinois held its twenty-second annual session at St. Bernard Hall, on Kinzie street, yesterday. R. E. Sir John F. Nash presided.

Notices of the death of E. Sir Orin Welsh, G. R. of the Grand Encampment of the U. S., and P. G. R. of New York, was announced, and suitable resolutions were adopted.

The Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, Vincent L. Hurlbut, of Chicago, was introduced, and received with all the honors.

The Grand Master then delivered his address, which showed that the Order is in a flourishing condition, and that the best of feeling prevails with the other jurisdictions.

R. E. Sir T. T. Gurney submitted the report of the Committee on Correspondence,—a very able document,—but it contained nothing of public interest.

The Committee on Credentials reported that fifty-one Commanderies were represented.

E. Sir J. E. Elwood, of Joliet, presented his credentials as the representative of New York, E. Sir C. M. Morse as the representative of Missouri, and E. Sir N. T. Gassette as the representative of Colorado.

An election for officers resulted as follows: V. E. Sir R. L. McKinlay, of Paris, Grand Commander; E. Sir Charles M. Morse, of Jacksonville, Deputy Grand Commander; E. Sir J. C. Smith, of Galena, Grand Generalissimo; E. Sir L. L. Munn, of Freeport, Grand Captain General; the Rev. and E. Sir U. P. Heath, of Danville, Grand Prelate; E. Sir Henry Turner, of Chicago, Grand Senior Warden; E. Sir James G. Elwood, of Joliet, Grand Junior Warden; E. Sir John H. Witbeck, of Chicago, Grand Treasurer; E. Sir G. W. Barnard, of Chicago, Grand Recorder; E. Sir H. C. Clarke, of Kankakee, Grand Standard Bearer; E. Sir C. W. Dunning, of Cairo, Grand Sword Bearer; E. Sir John Love White, of Bloomington, Grand Warden; E. Sir John P. Ferns, of Chicago, Grand Captain of the Guards.

The report of the Treasurer, E. Sir R. H. Foss, showed a balance on hand of $2,312.87.

The Secretary's report stated the membership to be 4,000 in round numbers.

The Triennial Conclave matter was presented and referred to a committee to provide ways and means, the action of the Sir Knights in Chicago in regard to 1880 being indorsed.

The newly-elected officers were then installed by R. E. P. G. C. John M. Pearson, assisted by R. E. P. G. C. T. T. Gurney.

After returning thanks to the Past-Grand officers, St. Bernard Commandery, etc., the session ended.

MYSTIC STAR.

The ceremonies of constituting and installing the officers of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758, in the Town of Lake, located at the Rock Island shops, took place Monday evening by the following Grand Lodge officers: D. D. G. M. W. A. Stevens, Acting M. W. Grand Master; H. N. Hurlbut, Past Master Home Lodge, Deputy Grand Master; R. C. Herrick, Secretary Home Lodge, Senior Grand Warden; D. G. Hamilton, W. M. Home Lodge, Junior Grand Warden; W. T. De Luce, Grand Treasurer; Charles Chamberlain, Past Master Englewood Lodge, Grand Secretary; John Sheville, Past Master Royal Solomon Mother Lodge Jerusalem, Grand Chaplain; G. W. Carson, Past Master Englewood Lodge, Grand Senior Deacon; James Griffith, Englewood Lodge, Grand Junior Deacon; S. A. Jackson, Grand Senior Steward; C. M. Anderson, Grand Junior Steward; L. Lewis, Past Master Hyde Park Lodge, Grand Tuirsivant; E. P. Tobey, Past Master Home Lodge, Grand Marshal; W. H. Smith, Englewood Lodge, Grand Musical Director; I. Parker, Grand Tyler. The undermentioned were duly installed: John W. May, Worshipful Master; George Marchbanks, Senior Warden; A. L. Cory, Junior Warden; T. C. Zealand, Treasurer; George Revett, Secretary; M. B. Reed, Senior Deacon; W. C. Logan, Junior Deacon; C. E. Gardner, Senior Steward; J. M. Crosby, Junior Steward; J. H. Leach, Tyler.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A THREE-STORY COURT-HOUSE HIGH ENOUGH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 22.—The question of leaving off the fourth story of the Court-House is a very important one. I am strongly in favor of it, for the following reasons: First, I believe it will be a much more sightly building at three high stories and a high basement than it would be with another story added, thus carrying it far above all the surrounding buildings. Second, This will be quite as high as the public will like to climb by stair-cases, and it is not contemplated to put in elevators sufficient to accommodate the public. Third, It will largely reduce the cost. Fourth, It will speedily stop stealing by Commissioners and contractors, and this will never be stopped till the Court-House is completed. Fifth, It will give some ground to hope the Court-House will be finished, so that the present generation may get some benefit from it. Sixth, If the Court-House is carried up to the proposed hight it will destroy the draft of every chimney in the surrounding blocks. This is an insuperable difficulty, as the chimneys in the surrounding blocks cannot possibly be built up to the hight of the fourth story of the Court-House without toppling over onto the buildings or into the streets. TAXPAYER.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met, with a full Board present.

The Town Clerk was instructed to notify owners of abutting property to build sidewalks on the west side of Wolcott street, from Washington avenue to Webster avenue, and on the west side of Paulina street, from Berteau avenue to Leland avenue. The petition for the improvement of First street at Rosehill was ordered laid on the table, owing to a dispute as to the width and positive location of the street.

A NEW FORCE AND THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—In this morning's TRIBUNE appears a communication signed J. L. Powers, which discusses the art of producing electrical light, using steam as a motive power. I agree with the writer that steam-power is too expensive for the production of electrical lights in competition with gas. The world needs cheap light and heat, and science must supply this want. Steam being an expensive power, some other motor must be developed to take its place, in order that the needs of this age of progress can be satisfied. The question arises, Where is the power that can take the place of steam, and not only furnish electrical lights for the world, but the power for its spindles and manufactories, and the various mechanical appliances now using steam as a motor? Scientists have long suspected that undiscovered forces pervade the atmosphere that could be made available for mechanical purposes. Perhaps the reason that they have not been discovered and applied is because the crude and costly steam machinery is best adapted to the capacities of the age. When Kings lived in caves, and ate meat with their fingers, the telegraph would have been a useless invention. As the race develops, its capacities and wants grow greater, and science and discovery must come forward and supply them. Now the world requires a cheap motor, and it has been discovered by an acquaintance of the writer of this article. Like most inventors, he is in want of means to develop this, the greatest discovery of the century, and for that reason it is at present practically useless. As a destructive agent, it has been most satisfactorily tested; and the largest vessels can be destroyed with mathematical certainty at any distance not exceeding seven miles, and this without the operator approaching any nearer, or having any means of communicating or connecting with the vessel destroyed. The discoverer claims that it can be used for motor purposes; but in his poverty, and with feeble health, he is powerless to demonstrate its value in that direction. This is no Keeley motor, puzzling the man of science and beyond his comprehension, but is within the understanding of a boy of ordinary intelligence 12 years old. When Franklin discovered electricity, he was unable to apply it to any practical use, and it was for coming generations, with their inventive genius, to adapt it to the wants of man. In this case the discoverer of a great force has developed it into one of the most destructive war agents ever known, and that it is capable of making an entire revolution in the mechanical appliances of the age cannot well be doubted. At present poverty is the great obstacle in the way of its success. PROGRESS.

BEAR IN MIND

the special sales of N. Matson & Co. To-day the sale of clocks and bronzes occurs.

The collection is large and varied, including sets valued at $800 down to clocks at $25 each. A large number have cathedral gongs. Among the bronzes are several masterpieces by L. Gregoire, MacLean, Hebard, and other *artists celebres*.

A better opportunity to secure truly valuable works of art never occurred in this city.

Their diamond sale is on Thursday.

OUR LOSS WILL BE YOUR GAIN.

In order to make room for some new patterned and styled furniture we are about putting into our immense stock, we will close out some of our finest parlor and chamber suits at and below cost. Furniture Manufacturers' Union, 269 and 271 State street.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Joseph Twyman, artist decorator at John J. McGrath's, 174 and 176 State street, has returned from Europe.

MARRIAGES.

RISSER—DUNLAP—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Champaign, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, by the Rev. W. H. Wylder, Mr. Gilman Risser, of P. Risser & Sons, Onarga, Ill., and Eva J., youngest daugter of the late M. L. Dunlap (Rural).

DEATHS.

NICHOLES—Monday night, Oct. 21, at her late residence at Englewood, Eleanor H., wife of Ira J. Nicholes, aged 47 years.

Funeral from her late residence at Englewood, on Thursday morning, Oct. 24, at 10:30 a. m., to Oakwoods. Friends are invited to attend.

LEVEY—In this city, Oct. 22, at his late residence, No. 126 North Ashland-av., Joseph Levey, aged 58 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Burlington, Ia., papers please copy.

HUTCHINGS—On the morning of Oct. 22, Catharine M., wife of William Hutchings.

Funeral services at residence, 306 Park-av., Thursday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

JAQUES—Oct. 22, of diphtheria, Willie P., son of John and Josephine E. Jaques, aged 5 years and 1 month.

Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 23, from 346 Carroll-av., at 12:30.

DOOLEY—Oct. 22, Thomas Dooley, aged 40 years, native of Eyrecourt, County Galway, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, 228 West Thirteenth-st., Thursday, Oct. 24, by cars to Calvary.

HARRISON—Of diphtheria, at the residence of her parents, corner of Thirty-second and Wallace-sts., May Harrison, only daughter of Clinton and Johanna Harrison, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Funeral takes place Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

She was but a smile
Glanced in a tear,
Seen but a little while,
And oh how loved, how dear.

LATHROP—At Palmer House, Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 12:10, Mollie E., wife of M. D. Lathrop, late Chief Deputy Assessor of the Town of South Chicago.

Notice of funeral services will be given to-morrow morning.

HAMM—In this city, Oct. 21, William L. Hamm, aged 26 years, and on the following day, Oct. 22, William Hamm, aged 59 years, father and son.

Funeral from their late residence, No. 72 North Curtis-st., this evening, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock. Their remains will be taken to Sheboygan, Wis., for interment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Meetings To-Day.

FIFTH WARD—139 Archer-av.; Gen. O. L. Mann, John L. Campbell, C. W. Woodman.

Eighth Ward—99 West Harrison-st. and southeast corner of Forquer and Desplaines-sts.; George W. Spofford, John L. Manning, E. B. Sherman.

Sixteenth Ward—L. D. Condee, C. C. Greely.

Twelfth Ward—Leonard's Hall, 998 West Madison-st.; Irus Coy, R. W. Ricaby, A. L. Morrison, Kirk Hawes.

Seventh Ward—335½ Blue Island-av.; Gen. O. L. Mann, Peter Kiolbassa, W. T. Underwood, C. V. Hine, Samuel Parker.

Fourteenth Ward—Corner Paulina-st. and Milwaukee-av.; Gen. G. R. Davis, Col. J. H. Roberts, W. T. Johnson, W. T. Underwood.

Notice to Voters.

VOTERS WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR RESIDENCE within the past year should examine the register in the precinct or town where they expect to vote at the ensuing election and see to it that their names are on the register. The judges of election in any voting precinct, town, or district, "constitute a Board of Register" for their respective precinct, town, or district; and to these judges, at the place where the polls are to be held, voters desiring to register should apply on the 29th day of October inst., from 8 o'clock in the forenoon to 9 o'clock in the afternoon in the city, and in the country from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The judges, or Board of Register, will be in session for the last time at the various voting places in the precincts, towns, or districts, and any voters wishing to be registered should make application on that day at the precincts, etc., where they expect to vote, and see that his name is on the list.

BY ORDER OF THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH SIDE Ladies' Sewing Society are urgently requested to meet this afternoon at the corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Indiana-av. for important business. Mrs. J. SCHMATTZ, President.

LADIES INTERESTED IN CHRISTIAN WORK are invited to attend a Bible reading by Miss E. Dryer in the Bible work room, Farwell Hall, at 10 o'clock. D. L. Moody will be present.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SEVENTH District will meet to-day at 107 Lake-st., at 10 a. m. The Seventh District Campaign Committee will meet at 2 p. m. the same day and place for organization.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at John Ruber's, 139 Archer-av., this evening at 8 o'clock.

RAILROAD LANDS.

It Is Far Better

To invest a few dollars, go to farming, and make an independent living for yourself and family, than it is to remain in large cities and towns waiting for something to turn up. A very small amount, with economy and industry, will start a small farm on the cheap lands now offered for sale by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, where you can comfortably support your family, and in a short time raise a surplus for sale, so as to become independent. For further particulars apply to P. DAGGY, Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co., Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. Send for a map.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR MRS. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 E. Monroe, Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. Mme. Demorest's Patterns.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted 292 E. BURNHAM, W. Madison St., Chicago.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! LADIES AND GENTS. Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

GROUND CUT-EMBOSSED GLASS SIGNS, ETC. WESTERN SAND BLAST CO. GLASS CORNER CLINTON & JACKSON STS, CHICAGO.

COLLECTIONS.

COLLECT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS BY PLACING THEM WITH THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY, ROOM 36, 162 WASHINGTON ST.

AUCTION SALES.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY). BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY). CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT Trade Mark Patented

Like its Celebrated Namesake, the Seltzer Spring in Germany,

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

Affords a sparkling, cooling, and refreshing draught, and is at the same time a reliable means of overcoming dyspepsia, a bilious or irregular habit of the body, affections of the kidneys, rheumatism, gout, languor, and loss of appetite.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Etc., THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY, At 436 West Adams-st. Very Rich Furniture, Costly Upright Knabe Piano, Choice Engravings, Bronzes, And Marble Statuettes, Etc., AT AUCTION, This (Wednesday) Morning, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at Marble Dwelling 436 Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park.

We shall sell without reserve the entire Furniture, consisting of Rich Parlor Suit in Plush, Inlaid Centre Table, Inlaid Pedestal, very richly Inlaid Escritoire and Portfolio, Crystal Gas Chandeliers, B. B. Brussels Carpets, very fine Cane Suit of Tete-a-Tetes, Chairs and Tables, Gilt Frame Mirrors, Costly Chamber Suits with Marble Tops, Wire Springs and best Hair Mattresses, Elegant Reception Chairs, Real Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, and Cornice, Library Set in Leather, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs in Leather, Rich Cut Glassware, French China, Plated Ware, Cooking Range, etc. Very choice Engravings, among them are Bisque, Coplin, and Parian Marble Statuettes, Bronze Mantel Clocks, together with a large variety of articles too numerous to particularize. A Knabe Upright Piano, 7⅓-octave, cost $1,000. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, Oct. 26, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. FURNITURE, STOVES, SEWING-MACHINES, CHROMOS, &c. Also, Chattel Mortgage Sale entire Furniture of a first-class dwelling, at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

No High-Priced Combination ON Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Can hold as GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., will sell AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 9½ a. m., 2,800 CASES Of all grades of Men's, Wom.'s, and Child's Wear, including lines of the Best Goods Made, to which your careful attention as asked. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.

Thursday, Oct. 24, at 9:30 a. m., LARGE TRADE SALE OF Crockery & Glassware, 50 Crates W. G. and C. C. American Ware. 50 Crates Best English Ware. 25 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware. 300 Barrels Glassware, assorted. Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Shades, Chandeliers, &c. Goods packed for country merchants.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, Sale of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, Consisting of Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Springs, Mattresses, Chromos, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, We sell the entire Furniture of Residence southwest Corner Thirty-first-st. And Cottage Grove-av. Hair Cloth and Rep Parlor Suits, M. T. Chamber Sets, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE, Friday Morning, Oct. 25, at 9:30 o'clock, IMMENSE SHOWING NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, A full line Brussels and Wool Carpets, New and Second-Hand Heating, Cooking, and Parlor Stoves, Blankets, Chromos, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By D. D. STARK & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 9:30 a. m., FURNITURE, And Housefurnishing Goods. Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Pat. Rockers, Easy Chairs, M. T. Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Rockers, Wardrobes, Book Cases, &c. Axminster, Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain Carpets. All-Wool Blankets, Comforts, and Horse Blankets. Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Chromos, &c. Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, and General Mdse. 1 Billiard and 1 Pool Table; also, 1 Safe, almost new. D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock attend the BIG TRADE SALE of Crockery and Glassware. 48 crates of English and American Crockery. 25 casks of Rock and Yellowware, assorted. 450 brls Glassware, assorted. 300 boxes Chimneys, crimp top. 75 cases 6 and 7 inch Vienna Shades. 200 cases Argand Chimneys. Bankrupt Stock of 2,000 Lamps, assorted (to close). Goods packed for country merchants. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.

Fine-Art Commission House, 79 & 81 STATE-ST.

LAST SALE AT AUCTION OF FINE IMPORTED STEEL ENGRAVINGS, This WEDNESDAY, 10:30 a. m. and 2 and 7:30 p. m. Sale peremptory. Fine Arts only sold on commission. Nothing received on limit. E. R. LYON, Auct'r.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

We will sell TO-DAY, at half-past 9, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Book Cases, Cylinder Desks, Show Cases, Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain Carpets; a large line of No. 1 Heating and Cook Stoves; another consignment of 15,000 Cigars. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.

GRASSES.

GRASSES Pampas and a great variety of Ornamental Grasses, Ferns, Leaves and Florida Moss for house decorations. HOVEY & CO., 58 Madison-st.

VOLUME XXX

AUC

DIA

SPECIA

We unreservedly pl monds in the hands of PRICE. We firmly be on this continent of su QUALITY, and PERFE only to secure great bar Sales at 10:30, 2:30,

N. MA

STATE A

UNDERWEA

Ladies', Gentlem AND Child UNDERWE

MAND BROTHERS

Will offer this d week, great induce their Underwear ment. We have t complete stock of L GENTLEMEN'S, an DREN'S UNDERW be found in this city

AT THE FOLL LOW PRIC

100 doz. LADIES' V DRAWERS, superi 50c each.

LADIES' VESTS an ERS, extra quality $1.00 each.

LADIES' SCARLET and DRAWERS WOOL, $1.50 each.

LADIES' "SCHIMA regular made, $2.25

Children's "SCHIMA 45c upwards.

Children's Vests and 25c upwards.

Children's regular m and Drawers, 70c u

Children's Scarlet Drawers, 90c upwa

MEN'S W

Gentlemen are p ly invited to exa stock and prices be chasing.

100 doz. Shirts and 50c and 60c; equal year's goods at 90c

Gentlemen's Merino Drawers, 75c each.

Gentlemen's superio Shirts and Drawe $1.25 each.

Genuine All-Wool Sc and Drawers, $2.5

Gentlemen's good q glish Half-Hose, dozen.

We guarantee th to be lower than offered to the publ

121 & 123 St

EXTRACT OF

LIEBIG COMPANY'S OF MEAT. FINEST AN MEAT FLAVOURING SOUPS, MADE DISHES

LIEBIG COMPANY'S OF MEAT. "Is a success which nations should feel "Medical Press," "Lan Medical Journal," &c. CAUTION.—Genuine only simile of Baron Liebig's Sig Ink across the Label. "Consumption in England fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S OF MEAT. To be had of all Grocers and Chemists. Sole United States (wholesale onl Co., 43, Mark Lane, London

SCALES.

FAIRB SCA OF ALL FAIRBANKS, 111 & 113 Lak Be careful to buy

BIRDS.

BIRDS KAEs MOCKING Gold Fish, an sale and retail 127 Cl